FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 158 *15 August 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fatah Mourns Persons Killed in Beirut Explosion [VOP]	A 1	1/A6
'Arafat Meets in Beirut With PLO Representatives [VOP]	A 1	1/A6
PLO Reportedly May Offer Organizational Concessions	A 1	1/A6
Rejectionists Warn Against Internecine Fighting	A 2	1/A7
Saudi Mediation Between Fatah, Iraq Reported	A 2	1/A7
Arab League's Riyad To Tour Arab States	A 2	1/A7

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Seven Cases of Cholera Reported by Health Ministry	C 1	1/A8

SAUDI ARABIA

Arab League Secretary General Riyad Arrives in Jidda	C 1	1/A8
Arrives in At-Ta'if	C 1	1/A8
Received by Khalid	C 1	1/A8
Meets With Foreign Minister	C 1	1/A8
Leaves for Damascus	C 2	1/A9
Council of Ministers Discusses F-15 Sale	C 2	1/A9
Press Views U.S. Attitudes on Camp David Talks	C 2	1/A9

YEMEN--PDRY

Bahraini Paper Views PDRY's New Stand on Omani Rebels	C 3	1/A10

YEMEN--YAR

Kuwaiti Daily Suggests Coup 'Imminent' in YAR	C 4	1/A11
Salih Confers With USSR Charge d'Affaires	C 4	1/A11
Prime Minister al-Ghani Calls for Arab Solidarity	C 4	1/A11

EGYPT

As-Sadat Addresses National Democratic Party Committee	D 1	1/A12
Cairo Radio Comments on Camp David Conference	D 12	1/B9
Briefs: AMF Loan for Egypt	D 13	1/B10

IRAQ

Ambassador to FRG Comments on Recent Attacks [FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU 15 Aug]	E 1	1/B11
Turkish Foreign Ministry Official Leaves Baghdad	E 2	1/B12
Iraq To Implement RCC Law on Compulsory Education	E 2	1/B12
Government Finds Jobs for Released Prisoners	E 2	1/B12

JORDAN

Kuwaiti Paper Predicts Formation of New Jordanian Cabinet F 1 1/B13
Amman Commentary Doubts Camp David Summit Will Be Successful F 1 1/B13
U.S. Called on To Be Full Partner in Mideast Issue F 2 1/B14
U.S. Urged To Lay Down Peace Principles at Camp David F 3 1/C1

LEBANON

Prime Minister al-Huss Leaves for Damascus G 1 1/C3
Sarkis Meets With Foreign Minister, U.S. Ambassador G 1 1/C3
Speaker Chairs Meeting of Parliamentary Grouping G 2 1/C4
Kuwaiti Paper: Lebanese Front To Form New Republic G 2 1/C4
Progressive Party Issues Statement on Rightists G 2 1/C4
Phalangist Forces Command Meets Under Sham'un [Voice of Lebanon] G 3 1/C5
Voice of Lebanon: Palestinians To Move Ammunition Depots G 3 1/C5
Armed Elements Intercept Sarkis Motorcade [Voice of Lebanon] G 3 1/C5
Report Denied G 4 1/C6
Situation Remains Calm for Fourth Consecutive Day G 4 1/C6
Army Command Issues Statement on Unit in South G 4 1/C6
Briefs: Appointment of Lebanese Ambassadors G 4 1/C6

SYRIA

Lebanese Prime Minister Arrives, Makes Statement H 1 1/C7
Meets With Al-Asad H 1 1/C7
Southern Lebanon Discussed H 2 1/C8
Talks Resume 15 August H 2 1/C8
ATH-THAWRAH on Al-Huss Visit, Syrian Stand on Lebanon H 2 1/C8

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Explains Ideological Vacuum in Arab Arena I 1 1/C9
Receives Message From Numayri I 1 1/C9
Major Jallud Begins Visit to Japan 14 August [cross-reference] I 1 1/C9
Mauritanian Military Committee Member Leaves Libya I 2 1/C10

SUDAN

President Numayri Receives World Bank Officials I 2 1/C10

WESTERN SAHARA

Conditions Laid Down for Talks With Mauritania I 2 1/C10

ISRAEL

Cabinet Decides To Postpone Decision on Settlements N 1 1/C11
More on Cabinet Meeting N 1 1/C11
Yadin Satisfied With Decision N 2 1/C12
Ministers Pat, Tamir on Decision N 2 1/C12
Dayan Reportedly Behind Decision N 3 1/C13
Background on Sharon Role [HA'AREZ 14 Aug] N 3 1/C13

Labor Party Discussion [HA'AREZ 14 Aug]	N 4	1/C14
Gush Emunim Criticizes Freeze	N 5	1/D1
Scouting Graduates To Establish New Settlements ['AL HAMISHMAR 14 Aug]	N 5	1/D1
Minister Pat Visits Yamit; MK Sharir Visits Settlements	N 6	1/D2
Informed Sources on Carter Interview in U.S. Weekly	N 6	1/D2
Peres Views on Peace Talks Scenario Outlined ['AL HAMISHMAR 14 Aug]	N 7	1/D3
HA'AREZ Commentator on Preparations for Camp David Summit [11 Aug]	N 7	1/D3
HA'AREZ on Carter Reasons for Holding Tripartite Talks [13 Aug]	N 9	1/D5
NRP To Demand Representation at Talks If Yadin Attends	N 9	1/D5
DMC Not To Discuss Withdrawal From Cabinet Before Summit [YEDI'OT AHARONOT 13 Aug]	N 10	1/D6
Labor Party May Dissolve Alinement at Local Level	N 10	1/D6
Dayan Favors Alternative Body to Security Committee [HA'AREZ 14 Aug]	N 10	1/D6
New Security Measures Adopted for Jerusalem Buses	N 11	1/D7
Sharon Asked To Oust Bedouins Near Tel Aviv [HA'AREZ 14 Aug]	N 11	1/D7
Most of Lebanese Battalion at Kawkaba Has Returned North	N 11	1/D7
Minorities Not Allowed To Visit Relatives in S. Lebanon	N 12	1/D8
New UN Ambassador Ye'huda Blum Departs for New York	N 12	1/D8
Minister Moda'i To Visit Yugoslavia in September [DAVAR 13 Aug]	N 13	1/D9
Preparations for Nuclear Power Station Halted	N 13	1/D9
Decision Still Pending	N 13	1/D9
More on Decision	N 14	1/D10
MK on Ecology Problems Caused by Hadera Power Station	N 14	1/D10
JNF Retrieves Lands Taken During Jordanian Regime	N 14	1/D10

IRAN

Government Spokesman: Riots, Demonstrations Not Unexpected	R 1	1/D11
Troops in Esfahan Ordered To Return to Barracks	R 2	1/D12
Esfahan Governor Reports Main Riot Instigators Arrested	R 2	1/D12
Over 700 Prisoners To Be Freed 18 August	R 2	1/D12

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH

Dacca Paper Calls for Annulment of Peace Corps Agreement [HOLIDAY 6 Aug]	S 1	1/D13
Awami Party Raps Agreement [SANGBAD 5 Aug]	S 2	1/D14

INDIA

Vajpayee Interviewed Prior to Departure for Japan	S 3	1/E1
President Reddy Addresses Nation 14 August	S 5	1/E3
Janata Party General Secretary Limaye Resigns	S 6	1/E4
Resignation Denied by Party Chief	S 7	1/E5
Desai Determined To Enforce Janata Discipline	S 7	1/E5

SRI LANKA

Former Justice Ministry Secretary Denied Travel Abroad	S 7	1/E5

JAcm 856-B-6

PrEx 7.10: FBIS-MEA-78-158

FBIS-MEA-78-158
Tuesday
15 August 1978
Vol V No 158

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

62

CONFIDENTIAL

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

FATAH MOURNS PERSONS KILLED IN BEIRUT EXPLOSION

JN141825Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1605 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Text] The Palestinian national liberation movement Fatah mourns the following officers and men of Fatah who fell martyrs in the explosion which destroyed a building in the Al-Fakhani area the night before last:

Martyr 1st Lt 'Ali al-'Abdallah Abu 'Ayshah (nom de guerre--Abu al-Mahd), supplies; martyr 2nd Lt Muhammad Makhluf, supplies; martyr brother Mustafa Nasir, supplies; martyr brother Husayn as-Sayid, supplies; martyr brother Engineer Sulayman Abu Jathar, the scientific committee; martyr brother Bashir Sakhnini, the scientific committee; martyr brother Muwaffaq Janna', the scientific committee; martyr brother Engineer 'Umar Hasan Sa'id (Abu Ayman), assistant chief of telecommunications; martyr sister Halimah [family name omitted], wife of Abu Ayman; martyr sister A'minah Hashim and two children, members of the movement.

We promise our faithful martyrs, who were martyred with their brothers, members of the resistance, and with civilian martyrs, that we will continue on the path of struggle until the achievement of liberation and victory. Revolution until victory!

'ARAFAT MEETS IN BEIRUT WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVES

JN141729Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1615 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar yesterday received in Beirut PLO representatives abroad. The radio correspondent has learned that brother Abu 'Ammar discussed with the representatives current issues on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels. He also outlined the working plan for the next phase. This meeting comes at the end of several meetings held in the last 3 days concerning the activities of the PLO Political Department. These meetings were headed by chairman of the PLO Political Department brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and attended by the official for foreign relations, brother Abu Hatim.

PLO REPORTEDLY MAY OFFER ORGANIZATIONAL CONCESSIONS

NC141030Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 14 August--Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Central Committee of Fatah, has stated that "the PLO is ready to offer certain concessions in Lebanon, provided this will not affect our strategy and struggle to liberate our usurped land."

In a statement published by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN today, Abu Iyad said that the concessions will be in the organizational sphere and have nothing to do with the Cairo agreement. He said that the Fatah movement rejects any mandate on it from anyone, and we have rejected such a mandate from the beginning. He affirmed that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia help us financially and without conditions. He said: Had this assistance been conditional, we would have turned it down. Abu Iyad explained that the most important strategy for the Palestinian revolution is to unify the Palestinian Arab ranks and avoid Palestinian internecine fighting, because this is the true beginning of any strategy. He called on the progressive and nonprogressive states to assist the Palestinian commands to overcome that and not to add fuel to the fire, because then the results would be grave for all.

REJECTIONISTS WARN AGAINST INTERNECINE FIGHTING

JN141327Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 14 August--The front of the Palestinian forces rejecting capitulatory solutions has warned against internecine fighting among the Palestinian groups and described it as the most serious link in the conspiracy for liquidation to which the Palestinian revolution is being subjected.

In a statement issued today on the second anniversary of the fall of Tall az-Za'tar camp to the rightist militia, the front says that the internecine fighting, which broke out after the failure of the attempt to cut the resistance down to size and finish it off through external attacks, will only lead to a dissipation of Palestinian energy and to an end of the resistance from inside.

The statement stresses that the unity of the resistance groups in opposing settlement plans is the only way to put an end to plans aimed against the resistance internally and externally.

The statement says that a capitulatory settlement can be reached through attempts to cut down to size the resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, through the taking away of freedom and democracy in the Arab homeland, and through internecine fighting instead of democratic dialog--let alone the concessions made by the prosettlement parties.

In conclusion, the statement points out that the Camp David summit between As-Sadat, Carter and Begin is only a sesparate attempt to rescue As-Sadat's capitulatory course from the impasse.

SAUDI MEDIATION BETWEEN FATAH, IRAQ REPORTED

NC131007Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0490 GMT 13 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 13 August--The Egyptian weekly magazine OCTOBER today reports that Saudi Arabia is currently mediating between Fatah and the Iraqi Government to halt the campaigns and killings between the two sides.

This mediation comes at a time when acts of violence have escalated against Iraqi embassies and PLO representatives abroad, the latest of which was the attack on the Iraqi Embassy in Paris and the subsequent assassination of 'Izz ad-Din al-Qalaq, Fatah representative in Paris, and his deputy, 'Adnan Hammad.

Recent press reports have noted the Arab and Palestinian mediation between Iraq and Fatah.

ARAB LEAGUE'S RIYAD TO TOUR ARAB STATES

NC140700Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad will begin a tour today which will take him to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait, Syria, Iraq and Sudan. During this tour, Mahmud Riyad will hold talks with officials in these states dealing with the Arab situation and Arab solidarity. He will also discuss Sudan's hosting of the new session of the Arab League Council scheduled to open on 12 September.

BAHRAIN

SEVEN CASES OF CHOLERA REPORTED BY HEALTH MINISTRY

LD141435Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Al-Manamah, 14 Aug--Under Secretary of the Bahraini Health Ministry Dr Ibrahim Ya'qub has said that seven cases of cholera have been detected in Bahrain in the past few days but that they were of the mild type which was detected in other area regions and that there were no deaths. The Health Ministry is taking all precautions to contain the cases and prevent the spread of the epidemic.

SAUDI ARABIA

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL RIYAD ARRIVES IN JIDDA

LD142038Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad arrived this evening in Jidda from Cairo on a visit to the kingdom, at the beginning of his 1-week tour of a number of Arab states. He is to visit Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, Iraq, the UAE and Sudan.

Arrives in At-Ta'if

LD142048Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1955 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] At-Ta'if--this evening Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad arrived in At-Ta'if from Jidda. He was met at Al-Hawiyah Airport by the Saudi foreign minister and other officials.

Received by Khalid

LD142254Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2051 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--At 2315 this evening King Khalid received Mahmud Riyad, secretary general of the Arab League, who is now visiting Saudi Arabia. The audience was attended by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, and Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Meets With Foreign Minister

LD142328Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2105 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, held a meeting tonight with Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad, who earlier arrived in At-Ta'if from Jidda on a visit to the kingdom.

The Arab League secretary general explained that he had reviewed with Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal the aims of his tour which he began today, the developments in the Arab situation and also the developments in the efforts to restore Arab solidarity.

Leaves for Damascus

LD151030Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--At noon today Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad left At-Ta'if for Damascus at the end of a 2-day visit to the kingdom.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES F-15 SALE

LD142240Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2050 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] At-Ta'if--The Council of Ministers this evening held a meeting with His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and head of the National Guard, presiding. The meeting lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours.

Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, the information minister, stated that at the beginning of the meeting the council discussed the question of the F-15 aircraft which have been purchased from the United States. His excellency said that the Council of Ministers heard a detailed report from His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation, on the aircraft deal and their importance in strengthening the kingdom's defense capabilities. His highness outlined the various states of delivery of the aircraft until they are commissioned in the defense forces, including the period of training. The Council of Ministers approved the recommendations of his highness. The arrangements for the approval of the deal have been taken. His highness has been authorized to complete the necessary measures. The information minister added that the Council of Ministers expressed its appreciation for the steps taken by the Ministry of Defense and Aviation for bolstering and developing the kingdom's defense capabilities and the training that goes with it, particularly in the sphere of air defense.

The information minister said that the council also discussed the question of the cholera cases in the eastern region. The council heard a report by Dr Husayn al-Jaza'iri, the minister of health, about the cholera cases in the eastern region and the cases which have been reported in neighboring areas.

PRESS VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDES ON CAMP DAVID TALKS

LD141010Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 14 August--This morning's Saudi papers comment on the U.S. efforts to reach a just and peaceful settlement in the Middle East and the Israeli attitude which aims at undermining all chances of peace in the region. The latest of these is the announcement by the enemy leaders yesterday of a plan to set up five new settlements in the occupied West Bank.

AR-RIYADH says that if it is true that the U.S. plan to be submitted during the Camp David talks--and of which parts have already leaked out--is based on the statement issued by the White House following Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Washington last February, then it can be said that the United States has decided to adjudicate reason and not emotion in trying to solve this chronic problem and has begun to view the Middle East problem and the Palestine issue in a rational, comprehensive manner.

The paper points out that the U.S. statement issued last February demanded the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories on all fronts. It emphasized that there can be no just and lasting peace in the area without the solution of the Palestine problem and the participation of the Palestinians in determining their own future.

The U.S. five-point statement as a whole only emphasizes the points contained in U.N. Security Council Resolution No 242. The United States has even gone to the extent of denouncing the establishment of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories, considering such settlements an obstacle on the road to peace and a violation of international law, AR-RIYADH writes.

The paper warns that if Israel insists on rejecting peace after the Camp David summit, then it will have to deal not only with the Arab nation but also with the American nation, particularly now that President Carter has assumed the role of a full partner in trying to find a way out of the present impasse in the Middle East.

The newspaper 'UKAZ. on the other hand, writes that the U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Atherton, has toured At-Ta'if, Amman and Alexandria, and his tour has enabled him to establish the views of the Arab leaders in the area which should give the U.S. administration a clear picture of their position as the United States embarks on drawing up a peace plan for submission to the tripartite summit conference to be held in 3 weeks time at Camp David between the United States, Egypt and Israel.

YEMEN--PDRY

BAHRAINI PAPER VIEWS PDRY'S NEW STAND ON OMANI REBELS

JN141135Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Excerpts] Manama, 14 August--Arab diplomatic sources have asserted that since 1 August 1978 the PDRY Government has suspended the transmission of programs hostile to the Sultanate of Oman. These programs were supervised by the so-called Information Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ published here today reports that several questions are being asked about this new step taken by the Aden government and whether it represents a retreat by the new government, which toppled Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his aides.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ lists three factors that must be taken into account when attempting to answer this question about the South Yemen Government's stand. The first of these factors is the internal situation of the ruling political leaders in Aden, because the struggle between the new leaders and the outgoing leaders was over the role of the rebels in Oman. The leadership under 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the ruling National Front in Aden, believes that the role of the rebels must be escalated, which would serve the interests of the Soviet Union in the area by supplying it with oil. The leadership under Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, however, had sought to reduce public support for the rebels as part of the government's efforts to improve relations with neighboring countries.

The paper adds: Political observers are confused, because the stand toward the rebels was a major issue in the dispute between the two leaderships. Furthermore, continuation of the dispute would undermine the Aden regime's efforts to prepare for the first conference of the new party to be established in the PDRY--the Vanguard Party--a party with Marxist leanings which, it is hoped, will work for strengthened relations between Aden and the Soviet Union.

The second factor, the paper says, is the economic situation in the PDRY. The Arab decisions to boycott the PDRY was a serious setback for the Yemeni development plan since the PDRY Government depends almost entirely on Arab aid.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ continues: Relations with the states in the area are another factor in explaining this step. Observers believe the step was taken because of the PDRY Government's desire to break out of the isolation imposed on it following accusations that it was involved in the assassination of the late YAR president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. The PDRY Government is now seeking to prove its good will toward the neighboring states, particularly the Arab states. Therefore, the recent statements by PDRY officials have avoided attacking the Iranian presence in the Sultanate of Oman.

The paper says in conclusion: Observers conclude that there are indications that the Aden authorities face difficult options following the recent incidents and that this prompts them to reconsider their calculations.

YEMEN -- YAR

KUWAITI DAILY SUGGESTS COUP 'IMMINENT' IN YAR

TA141115Y Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 14 (AFP)--The presence of armed tribesmen in the North Yemeni capital of San'a' suggests that a coup might be imminent, the Kuwaiti daily AS-SIYASAH said today.

Quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the paper said that the political climate in the capital was similar to that which preceeded the assassination of President Ibrahim al-Hamdi in October.

Shaykh al-Ahmar, leader of the Hached tribe, and Amin Abu Rai, leader of the Dakhil, had reached the capital with armed men, the paper said.

Major Abdallah 'Abd al-Alem, former head of the North Yemeni armed forces, now in refuge in Aden, South Yemen, had joined "the Party of Revolutionary Resistance Fighters," a radical military group allied to the North Yemeni "Revolutionary Democratic Party," the paper added.

SALIH CONFERS WITH USSR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

JN141826Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at 1200 today the USSR charge d'affaires in San'a'. The meeting dealt with relations between the two friendly countries.

PRIME MINISTER AL-GHANI CALLS FOR ARAB SOLIDARITY

LD142114Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1927 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] San'a', 14 August--'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister, today called on the Arab states to work seriously for the restoration of the spirit of Arab solidarity at this important phase in the history of the Arab nation. He said that his country is sparing no effort to work by all ways and means to bring about this objective.

In a conversation with SNA, the YAR prime minister stressed his country's keenness on maintaining the Red Sea region as a region of peace and security, away from the effects of current and international powers and their plans which do not serve the national interests of the peoples of the region.

AS-SADAT ADDRESSES NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY COMMITTEE

JN142050Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN/NC

[President Anwar as-Sadat's speech to the provisional Constituent Committee of the National Democratic Party at Alexandria's Al-Ma'murah resthouse on 14 August--live]

[Text] In the name of God, brother and sister members of the provisional Constituent Committee of the National Democratic Party: I am very pleased to meet with you here on this blessed day of this blessed month [Ramadan]. I meet with you in order to resume together our march toward full democracy. This meeting comes on an important and significant day and in a city we consider one of the dearest--Alexandria--which, on 26 July 1952, witnessed the fleeing of the king. It also witnessed the wiping out of foreign colonialism for good, though actually we only got rid of this colonialism a few years later. But perhaps you heard me at Alexandria University when I said that I had sent the ultimatum on behalf of the free officers to the king to leave the country. The king accepted the ultimatum and his departure was scheduled for 1800 hours from this land, the land of good and pure Alexandria.

You also heard me talk about the visit of the then envoy of British colonialism, which took place at 1200 of the same day [word indistinct] at Mustafa Pasha barracks. I say that on that day the king left and foreign colonialism was wiped out. I now leave this talk which has already been made and which you have heard. You know that the 23 July Revolution will never make truce with colonialism and will never recognize it. Ever since the moment they left, they have been aware of their position in our country.

However, there is a third enemy of this people. The king was the first, foreign colonialism was the second and the defunct party system [the third]. This system reached the peak of corruption, of domination and of decay. On that day, 26 July, on this pure land, the land of Alexandria, the fate of all these--the trinity--was settled. This trinity which had dominated the people of Egypt was wiped out for good. Some tried recently to revive the defunct party ghosts, but the people said their word during the last referendum. There is no place among us in the land of Egypt. There is no place for those who corrupted the political life before 23 July.

There is no place either for those who corrupted political life after 23 July. There is no place among us and in our march for those who sold their conscience and bought foreign principles, [applause] installing themselves as overseers [khawalat] and trying to impose themselves with blood, doubt-casting, defeatism, and attempts to create bloody conflict among the sons of our peaceful and gentle-hearted people. There is no place for such people among us or in our march. This was decided upon on 26 July 1952 on the soil of this pure city--the city of Alexandria--of which we are all proud.

We are meeting today, and perhaps you expect me to speak to you about the program of the National Democratic Party. How can I do that when an entire book is needed to explain one single paragraph in this program? If I were to confine my words tonight to only the dimensions of democratic socialism, I would not be able to tackle all its aspects. We are meeting this evening to make the world and our people stand witness that our democratic march is forging ahead safely and with momentum. In all history, I cannot find an example of such totally democratic action as that which we have taken in establishing the National Democratic Party.

I absolutely cannot in world history find a similar action. The elite of Egypt's sons--representing all Egypt's bodies, peasants, and workers--are meeting to debate in total democracy the action which we are all after.

This is exactly what happened 5 years ago in the glorious October battle. Perhaps some do not know that the plan for the October battle was prepared over a period of an entire year. All the commanders and officers--from the most junior officers to the most senior--participated in setting up the successive phases of the plan. When the work and planning was completed, I issued the order on 10 Ramadan leading to that magnificant performance which restored to us and the entire Arab nation our place in the sun once again. They described us as the sixth power in today's world. We restored to ourselves and to our Arab nation the entire world's trust and respect.

Similar meetings [presumably similar to the present democratic meeting] were held in the general command when I used to meet with the Supreme Council of the armed forces from time to time while we were preparing and planning. As I have told you, precisely on 21 September everything was prepared and ready for the battle. As I have also told you, I issued my orders on 10 Ramadan, leading to that performance which I have told you about.

Today we meet to prepare for another great performance, a performance which will achieve for our people the highest degree of prosperity, a performance in which every citizen will take part, just as all the officers took part in preparing the plan [for the October War]. We meet today so as to allow all the citizens to take part in determining the fate of their country and in making the decisions of their country in a perfect, aware and committed democratic manner.

As I have told you, I do not find in history an action similar to what we are doing. We do not know of a meeting of such an elite to form a provisional Constituent Committee which will issue [tusdir], plan and achieve and then go to the masses all over the country--to the extreme north, here, and to the extreme south in Aswan, to the west and to the east and Sinai. I have never found in history a similar democratic performance.

When you ask me what we will say to the people, I tell you I am perplexed: The political work is no longer what some people used to do in the past. It is not to talk glibly, to show emotion and to show zeal. This was in the past, when we used to fight the three enemies. Now we have gotten rid of them and we have corrected our path through the 15 May Revolution. Now political work, as understood by the world today, has a new meaning. Political work must first and foremost be directed to achieve the freedom and prosperity of every citizen. The parties are no longer mere leaderships and groupings. They are no longer titles, rhetoric or palace meetings.

As you have heard me say at the University of Alexandria, every party today endeavors with plans and complete programs to achieve the security of the nation and the citizens and their prosperity. Competition among the parties is no longer personal struggle to reach power, as some people recently thought or as it was in the past. This disaster was ended forever by the 23 July Revolution. Nobody can imagine that it is possible to turn the hands of the clock backward. The parties compete with plans, targets and programs to achieve, as I have just said, the security of the homeland and the freedom and prosperity of the citizens.

Because of this, as I told you, I find myself perplexed. What shall I tell you and what shall we agree upon to take to our broad masses in every spot and in every place. I might perhaps try to place before you some of the landmarks which we have covered together, and with all our people. Perhaps when you sit down as a provisional constituent body, you might formulate from these landmarks principles for a march, though they will not be final, for you must take them to the masses to say their word. These principles will not become final until after the masses are convinced by them. [applause]

Before you start the discussion, I want you to give the masses of our people a briefing on the history of democracy in our country. Our history is linked. We can never overlook one single link in the chain. We can never say that we are starting from a vacuum. Not at all. We are beginning our experiment and democracy with a long heritage which began, in recent history, early in the last century--early in the 19th century--with the popular revolution of 'Umar Makram. Then developments followed after this. The people in the era of Khidev Isma'il and his son Khidev Tawfiz rebelled, asking for their rights, democracy and a constitution. Then came the 'Urabi revolt in 1882. When this revolt suffered a setback because of treason, the struggle of our people did not suffer a setback. On the contrary, Mustafa Kamil rose to found the National Party. [applause]

Therefore, choosing the name national for the party is a source of pride for all of us. Mustafa Kamil was an Egyptian youth who waged the struggle. Late in the 19th century and early in the 20th century, while Britain was still an empire on which the sun never set, Mustafa Kamil stood up with the support of the people. When the Dinshwai incident took place, Mustafa Kamil raised hell. It was an unarmed person called Mustafa Kamil who did this. However, he had the support of all of his people. This is why I recommended that we pay tribute to the person who was the first to begin, early in this century, the release and translation of the people's sentiments into a struggle. This struggle Mustafa Kamil waged until he died when he was still a young man after he had defeated the empire on which the sun never set. The empire was forced to withdraw the British high commissioner in the aftermath of the Dinshwai incident and the violent campaign waged by Mustafa Kamil in Egypt and in Europe, compelling the British Empire to withdraw its representative, the high commissioner, from Egypt, thereby yielding to the will of this man who manifested the will of Egypt.

Mustafa Kamil died as a pure man. He did not own any property. He did not exploit politics for personal gain. The National Party was and still is and will remain, with God's will and through your efforts and work among the masses, the symbol of revolutionary purity. [applause]

Then came Muhammad Farid. He gave the most trememdous example. He was once the richest man in Egypt. He struggled and died. He was exiled and displaced. He died in exile after he had sold his clothes and even his baton. He died poor, but rich with all values and exemplary ideas. You must propagate them among our people so that Egypt will regain its real and pure image, its innocent and relentlessly struggling image. [applause]

As I said, after the 'Urbai revolution, Mustafa Kamil and Muhammad Farid came next and gave the most tremendous examples in revolutionary purity, in sincerity, and in dedication to the last moment of their lives. They asked neither for titles nor for power. They bought no villas or buildings. But they struggled until the last moment of their lives with all revolutionary purity.

Tell our people this so that we may become as we once were--through the National Democratic Party and our marches--innocent Egypt, strong Egypt and faithful Egypt. Explain to them that history, or rather that magnificent epic, of which we are proud and which we must teach to our generations so that Egypt will maintain its position always. The second revolution was the 1919 revolution. It was led by Sa'd Zaghlul. All the Egyptian people struggled to expel the imperialists--Great Britain at that time. The people delegated some to speak on their behalf for the sake of liberating the soil of Egypt. Sa'd Zaghlul then did all he could, honestly. Britain had to handle the affair when it discovered that the revolution had spread and that Egypt was aflame from one end to the other. Britain gave us incomplete independence by the 28 February 1922 Declaration--then the constitution of 23 [not further specified], which was written by a committee whose members differed among themselves. However, this constitution was considered a document to liberate the will of the people.

The march of the 1919 leaders' struggle was interrupted as a result of this incomplete independence and this constitution. Sa'd Zaghlul died and the division began. Division even existed during the time of Sa'd Zaghlul.

Division began, and the biggest mistake in history took place. This was the fact that the political leaders, instead of acting for the interest of the people and expelling the foreign British colonialists, began to struggle among themselves. They were lured by the titles of pashas, by silk suits, the royal palace, by the titles of nobility, and by lust for office and power. Most of them devoted their efforts to becoming rich. Egypt was caught in a whirlwind under the name of democracy and the 1923 constitution.

The result of this was that the king took advantage of this opportunity and used them all [the politicians]. In the beginning, he said the constitution was a grant from him--from the king. Then he played the game of pitting the leaders one against the other. No parliament under the 1923 constitution completed its legal or constitutional term. Some parliaments were dissolved only a few hours after they had been formed. Tell our people all this.

Then the British resorted to tightening their domination. They made an employee at the British Embassy holding the rank of secretary a ruler of Egypt to whom Egyptian leaders, dignitaries, ministers, pashas, those with medals rushed--while he was a mere employee of the British Embassy holding the rank of secretary. He dominated the fate of Egypt. The Egyptian leaders were busy in the battle for titles, offices, formation of cabinets and collecting wealth. The climax of this decadent, corrupt system was reached in 1952 when Cairo was burned. Cairo was burned in January 1952. A few months later, in July 1952, the 23 July Revolution broke out.

Tell our people this story because our history is linked and every link in the chain leads to another. There was the 'Umar Makram revolt under 'Umar Makram. There was the 'Urabi revolt under 'Urabi. There was the struggle of Mustafa Kamil and Muhammad Farid. There was the revolt of the 19th under Sa'd Zaghlul. There was the 23 July Revolution under Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. All these links are connected. We are not operating in a vacuum. We must tell the true history of our country. As I told you, one of the major reasons why I decided to take to the streets politically to form the national party, through the people, by the people, and for the people, was that our history had been distorted. [applause] Because of this, I want you to tell the people and the masses the truth with all its bitterness, regardless of how bitter it is.

The 23 July Revolution broke out. With the outbreak of the 23 July Revolution, the so-called parliamentary democracy in the pre-23 July era ended. The most eloquent evidence of the decay and corruption of this era was the fact that the 23 July Revolution broke out in the name of the people and for the people. Those who were exaggerating, even those who described it as a military coup, could only say that it was a military coup supported by the people. When the people support the revolution, then there is no room for philosophizing, for malice or disputes. The 23 July Revolution is an integrated political and social revolution in all its aspects.

With the outbreak of the 23 July Revolution and the rejection by the parties of the agricultural reform law, as well their refusal to purge those who had corrupted political life as we asked them to do, the Revolution Command Council issued on 16 January 1953 a decree abrogating the parties and the party system for 3 years until the country could be purged of all these crimes committed in the pre-23 July Revolution era. The revolution issued the first constitution on 16 January 1956, exactly at the end of the 3 years.

Here began the second phase of our democracy. It was the democracy of the party or the one organization. If we are to be more accurate, it was not a party in the real sense of the word, but a single organization. We waged a long struggle against imperialism. Britain evacuated Egypt on 18 June 1956, although it tried to come back the same year, that is, in November 1956, but it left for good in December of the same year. We entered into a bitter struggle against imperialism for the sake of building modern Egypt. The 23 July Revolution had six goals. I can say in all truthfulness that the goals were all achieved with the exception of one goal--the sixth principle, namely, the establishment of a sound democratic life.

I criticize the 23 July Revolution. You all know that I was the one who broadcast the news that it had broken out the morning of 23 July. It is not embarrassing [to declare that the sixth principle was not implemented]. We should not conceal this from our people. We should not mislead our people. We should not falsify history at all. I cannot accept this. You heard me telling the Third Army that my God taught me not to lie and not to be a tyrant over the people. [applause]

I have talked to you about all the revolutions in Egypt. I talked to you about the revolution of 'Umar Makram, which erupted for the sake of democracy and the rights of the people; the revolution of 'Urabi, which called for a constitution and a parliament for the sake of people; and the 1919 revolution, which expelled the colonialists and wanted freedom for the people. The sixth principle of the 23 July Revolution provided for setting up a sound and democratic life. As I said, this principle was not implemented and this was the reason for the mistakes that took place in the march.

As I told you and I say it now, in my capacity as one who participated in the 23 July Revolution and who declared it, I rectified all these mistakes on 15 May 1971. [applause]

As I told you, the stage that preceded 23 July had been characterized by a one-party organization and then ended with a multi-party system. Under the pretext of socialism, they [the politicians] assaulted at random the dignity of this country, the resources of the individual, the freedom of the individual, his hopes and property, and the generations after him.

An aggression took place, but as I said the 15 May 1971 Revolution broke out and we entered the third phase of our democratic development. This phase began with the destruction of the centers of power. Really the date of the revolution is 15 May, but on 20 December 1970--only 2 months after I had assumed office--I ordered the liquidation of custodianship which marked the beginning of the rectification process. Although this took place, as I said, on 23 December 1970--and 15 May came a few months later--the rectification actually began 2 months after I assumed office on December 1970.

The destruction of the centers of powers on 15 May was inevitable in order to correct the mistakes of the march. On that day, as I stood here before you, I considered myself responsible for what happened before 15 May as I am responsible for what has happened after 15 May. My understanding of the situation extended beyond that to the time we were drafting the constitution in 1971, immediately after the centers of power were destroyed. It was the first permanent constitution after 18 years from the outbreak of the 23 July revolution.

While we were drafting the constitution to be presented to the people, I also considered myself responsible for the mistakes of those who corrupted political life before 23 July, not only after 23 July. For this reason I included in the constitution a clause that the president of the republic does not have the power to dissolve the People's Assembly, although the constitution of Britain, the mother of democracy, does not contain such a clause. On the recommendation of the prime minister, the queen can dissolve parliament, even 1 hour after it is elected.

I felt myself responsible for every individual in my homeland. I even considered myself responsible for all the mistakes that had occurred before 23 July. For this reason I included this clause in the constitution. It is for this reason also that all the guarantees of freedom and security for the citizens have been incorporated in the constitution.

I am narrating this to you because if I try to discuss the constitution in detail, we will need many sessions. However, I am trying to describe the landmarks on the road in order to put before you the results, hoping that you will pick up from it principles that you will submit to the people so that they can have their say. Our party will implement the will of the people. [applause]

I am also sensitive to all the mistakes, those that occurred after and before 23 July. There were detention camps before and after 23 July. No one can deny this because history cannot be distorted--even though at a certain time they really tried to distort our history. We are witnesses to this. We are still living. Many of you have lived with me through this experiment--before and after 23 July.

I abolished detention and detention camps. I closed down the detention camps for good in 1971--immediately after 15 May 1971. Although there is a state of martial law on the books, in view of the battle, I have not resorted to martial law up to this day--not even during the battle. In Britain, the mother of democracy, there were detention camps and detainees during World War II. In Egypt, during the October War, no one was detained. The detention camps were closed 2 years before the war.

However, I was not able to go further than this. In 1971 I closed the detention camps. I declared the sovereignty of the law. The permanent constitution was introduced for the first time. The constitution was discussed from Aswan to Alexandria. The constitution contained all the guarantees for freedom.

I was not able to go further than this because we were preparing to wage our battle. There was despair. I did not want to take any measure that would undermine national unity in any way, despite the many vile acts committed by some people. You all know these vile acts. The persons who committed these vile acts tried to incite the students, the journalists and some sectors in the country. There was no beginning and no end to these vile acts. However, I did not resort to martial law. I did not reopen the detention camps. The October battle came. Immediately after the October battle, what happened?

The press censorship was lifted after 40 years. Press censorship had only been lifted for 40 days in the 40 years prior to 1974 when I finally lifted it. Despite the many abuses, ethics and ideals remain. By lifting press censorship, we entered a new stage in our democracy. In 1974 I was able to begin immediately the implementation of the part relating to our national unity and the confrontation of our battle--which I could not implement immediately after 1971, as I have told you. I issued the reform paper in order that there may be opinion and counteropinion, or simply speaking, in order that we may move from the totalitarian system--the one party and one organization system--to the multiparty and counteropinion system.

The party experiment began, as you know, with the platforms. It then developed into the three parties. You know what happened at the hands of the grouping party and the New Al-Wafd Party, which has dissolved itself. What could the Arab Socialist Party of Egypt do more than it did? [applause] Some people often try to distort things. The Socialist Party of Egypt did all it could in the past period. However, the political concept of democratic conduct of the other parties and of those who tried to turn back the clock was an unethical concept, as I said. The Socialist Party of Egypt and the party's deputies worked hard in the past. I cannot but commend their work and efforts before everybody and before the whole people. There is no room for hatreds or distortion. We are speaking frankly and putting everything in its right place.

In our party experiment, some tried to return to the pre-23 July Revolution. A strange thing happened. The Al-Wafd Party represents the extreme right and the National Grouping Party represents the extreme left. What is it that combined the two extremes? What combined them is that their concept of political life is that they should topple the government, topple Mamduh Salim and assume power. Their target is not the government alone, but this is a way to attempt to destroy the system. Regrettably, there are some in the New Al-Wafd Party who are not aware of the call of hatred and bitterness on which the party is based. The entire problem is that the battle was one of settling hatreds between some and the 23 July Revolution.

We already have said that excesses took place in the 23 July Revolution. We have corrected the mistakes and entered a new period. I can say with pride to you, to our people, and to the whole world that Egypt has not enhoyed for many centuries the security, safety, freedom and human dignity it is enjoying today. [applause]

They wanted to take us back to the era of hatred once again. They wanted to take us back to the era of casting suspicions, rumors, whispers and distortion of every action. I spoke to you about the concept of party life at the beginning of my speech. The concept of party life is absolutely not this unethical concept. The New Al-Wafd Party has spared us its evil and dissolved itself. Perhaps the Unionist Party will also spare us its evil, because frankly there is no place for the Unionist Party among us. [applause]

These are the three stages through which our democracy has passed and of which I spoke to you. I want you to talk to the people about them. I want you, in conjunction with the people, to crystalize from these signposts a plan and the principles of our march so it will not face in the future what it faced before or after 23 July. It is up to us to do it. There is neither a king to impose his authority on us, nor imperialism to shape our opinions for us, nor any other power. We are free. For this reason I say that this historic meeting is the first true crystalization of the will of the people of Egypt. [applause]

Therefore, I call on you to review the march. As I told you, if it is a question of principles to be written, the books are full of principles; and, as I told you, to be explained, each paragraph of the program will require a book. But let us go down to our people, feel their sufferings, know their complaints, detect the areas of suffering, negligence, political vacuum, and the areas of negativism which are afflicting our people at a certain period, so that we can change them to positive things and principles.

I want to tell you something--and I have been occupying the first office of responsibility for the past 8 years--I want you to know with all sincerity that the awareness of our people and the broad base of the people has always been ahead of the awareness of all the officials who have surrounded me in every basic decision I have made. [applause] Therefore, thank God, the broad base of our people is sound and more clever than anyone can imagine.

Go down to the people. If you were to ask me what to do, after I have explained the three stages--the pre-23 July era, the post-23 July era, and the post-15 May revolution era--I can only say: Consult our people in every matter and put before them all the facts. Let the people pick their goals and what they want.

For example, we all know what we are suffering from. We are suffering from food shortages. We will continue to suffer for the next 2 years. Every time a new cabinet was formed during the past 8 years of my presidency I always told the ministers in every meeting to be frank and give the people the facts, even if they are bitter. Let us give our people the facts.

Let the National Democratic Party be the heir of the revolutionary purity of Mustafa Kamil and Muhammad Farid. Let this be the will of the people in all directions. [applause]

We shall suffer food shortages for another 2 years. You have heard me say that there were times in which we had to borrow in order to eat, and this is disaster. Thank God, now the food security projects are being implemented. As I have promised you, every coming year will be better than the one before, God willing. However, in order for us to achieve self-sufficiency in food, apart from wheat, it will be necessary for us to offer sweat, hard work and blood. We have the land, the climate, the water and the excellent peasant. We only need sweat and hard work.

You heard me say at the beginning of this year and at the end of last year that I have personally reviewed with all the specialists the projects which can bring to every one of the 40 million people what one wants. However, they require sweat. Here lies the new concept of party work--to secure food and housing for every individual. We have a housing crisis which you are aware of. The factories that will produce prefabricated houses have arrived. Some of them are in operation and others are not. I must use the whip, and the factory which is not operating must be made to operate. [applause]

Let us consider party activity abroad. What do the parties in the well-known democratic countries do? Each party draws up a program in order to achieve prosperity for the individual. The citizen votes on the basis of these programs. The citizen looks at this program and that program. If he sees that this program will achieve better prosperity for him he will go along with it. In Britain, which is a conservative country, there are two parties. The conservatives represent capitalism, and the Labor Party represents a certain type of socialism. It is not a radical socialism. The people, however, have been switching their support between the two parties, because they review the program of each party. The individual sees where his prosperity lies.

We have gotten rid of the foreign imperialist and the corrupt monarchy. We have gotten rid of the dilapidated parties and leaderships whose sole goal was to work for certain individuals. What will the direction of our work be today? Our work should be directed at the Egyptian individual, his present and his future.

Consequently, I hope your program will contain concrete solutions to two problems--food and housing. You will not be starting from a vacuum. There are prepared programs. To be fair, Mamduh [Prime Minister Mamduh Salim] has done his best. [applause] By the end of this year, God willing, we shall be self-sufficient in fertilizers. By the middle of next year we will be able to export some fertilizers. Who has done this? There are programs which are being implemented. In the year 1980 we shall be self-sufficient in cement, and in 1981 we will be able to export cement because by then production will increase threefold. This is not just something on paper. This is something that is being done. Contracts have been concluded, and cement and fertilizer factories are going up. These factories are being built according to programs. These are not dreams and hopes. These are facts. However, a new interpretation and approach is required in the fields of food, housing and services. I am proud to say that all capabilities and specializations exist in Egypt. I have seen and I see all the capabilities every day. The Egyptian engineer who was with me in the Al-Wadi al-Jadid is one of the two or three top water experts in the world. We have engineers in all fields, specialists and ideas.

This is why I say that we must rebel against all the past slow pace, routine, negligence and lack of accomplishment. I say it to you in simple words, in the next phase, whoever wants to spare himself any evil from me must spare me any evil from him. I will have no mercy whatsoever. In 1980, God willing, we must be self-sufficient. Why? Because we have water, land, good climate and the peasants. God is there and we sweat. What else do we need? Why did we not achieve this [self-sufficiency] 2 or 3 years ago?

I believe that the National Democratic Party must set an example in the meaning of partisanship. It should uphold food security. The National Democratic Party must have specific programs and these programs must be implemented. Families should be resettled on the new land, which is ten times better than the valley land. I say this to you because I have experts, as I have said, Egyptian experts of international standing, not just ordinary experts. There is enough for everyone, but we must break the vicious circle and embark on the great surge, God willing. This can only be done by the people. The public sector alone cannot possibly do anything, not at all.

Here at Maryut we reclaimed 700,000 feddans. We poured money into them for 10 years. Why? The ideal exploitation of this land is that there should be agricultural companies which apply modern technology in agriculture, irrigation and the handling of crops, and so on. Under our old socialism a farm had to be a state farm.

So we neither turned it into a state farm nor a company. So the land got neglected despite the fact that we spent about 11 million pounds annually, while the land just remained unattended, although cement markings were already there. All this is over, thanks be to God. This land has been divided and turned over to companies. The parts not taken over by companies are all being appropriated. Nothing of that old way remains.

We are in a race with time. We are increasing in number. Our population now is 40 million. Next year we will be 41 million, God willing, and the year after next 42 million. At this rate of growth we are in a race with time. As I have said, everything anyone can think of to satisfy himself is available. There is work for the people. The people must surge forward. It must not be like the old days when there was passivism and the government was supposed to do everything, which led us to the socialism of poverty which deprived everyone and took us to the state of affairs which preceded the open-door policy. You have probably heard, when I convened a meeting of the National Security Council 5 days before the battle, that is on 5 Ramadan, 5 days before the battle I said that our economy was below the zero level. Still, we waged the battle. I think that this is the best example. We did not die. Our economy was below the zero level. I did not have the money to pay for bread in 1974. But we did not die and we are still alive. As for our economy, thank God, abroad they refer to Egypt as the state which repays its debts. We enjoy a good name and position, and we are moving forward. On this occasion I take this opportunity here to thank our Arab brothers for what they are giving Egypt.

I pray to God to grant you success so that from the new party work all these energies will be unleashed with no limit. Everything is available. The only thing missing is the spark. So you and our people must be the spark in this direction.

I do not wish to take a lot of your time so as not to make you tired of me. [laughter] Turn to the popular bases and attempt to formulate the plans for our march. The past 8 years are all full of bright landmarks which you can turn into bright programs. The day we destroyed the centers of power, closed down the detention camps and promulgated a permanent constitution constitutes a day of freedom, security and the supremacy of the law. It restored to our judiciary its sanctity and position.

The expulsion of the Soviet experts reflected our foreign policy, which says that no will shall prevail in Egypt except the will of the Egyptian people. No power whatsoever has a will in Egypt. [applause] The day I was in Moscow I was enraged. When I asked them for weapons, they said: We will give you arms, but they will not be used except on the orders of Moscow. I was enraged then in Moscow and showed my rage before our delegation and before the Soviet delegation and returned to Egypt.

What was our situation when we entered the October War? I told you that our economy was below zero level. We were fragmented from within. The calls of defeatism were regrettably coming from all directions, particularly from the newspapers in Beirut. The calls of defeatism penetrated the hearts of some people here in Egypt. Although our economy was below zero level, Egypt kept its noble position. You heard me at Alexandria University saying that our arms were 20 steps behind the arms of the Jews. Our sons performed a heroic deed and our arms were superior to those of the Jews. How? [applause] This is Egypt, Egypt, the peasant, worker and every honest person. Egypt is liberalization. We were about to explode from within before liberalization because we had encircled ourselves with an iron wall. Technology and science were progressing daily 100 strides in the world while we stood still. We received no technology because we had isolated ourselves and we depended on our Russian brothers.

The economic liberalization and the socialist democracy about which I speak and whose landmarks are found here are completely clear. It uses all the energies of the peoples. Every person must have an opportunity to reach his goals. What does this mean? It means that he builds and achieves for himself and his sons and the coming generations, provided he pays the state's dues. Honestly earned profit is lawful provided that one pays what is due to the state.

This was not so in the past. If a person owned a truck or more he was regarded as a feudalist. Hence, nobody used to buy a truck. One day, the Alexandria harbor was congested with goods. I was then compelled to approach French President Giscard d'Estaing. We purchased 700 vehicles for about 22 million pounds in one deal. We needed the vehicles in order to ease the congestion in the harbor. The story was that he who owned one or five trucks was a feudalist.

One of the bright landmarks in the past 8 years is the peace initiative which I embarked upon the last year. All of us know that Israel has been trying to mislead the world for 30 years and that it has succeeded in convincing the world to back its cause on an erroneous basis. The initiative exposed to the world Israel's actions for the past 30 years.

I seize this opportunity to speak to you briefly about the forthcoming Camp David meeting, God willing. As you know and as the people know and as I have accustomed you, I will do everything possible to achieve peace--peace based on justice and not any other peace. [applause] I am not seeking a separate solution, as Moscow Radio is alleging daily and as is reiterated by its parrots in the Arab world. I am not going for such a purpose. Had the question been one of a separate solution, I would have concluded it a long time ago. It would not have required an initiative or anything else. I seek peace based on justice. It is not necessary for me to speak and to go into details until I return from Camp David, God willing. [applause] I will tell you about it then, God willing.

Today, as I have told you, we need short term programs to quickly provide food and houses and the services which have collapsed. However, enlighten our people and tell them the truth. Do not act like some of our journalists who, regrettably, attack the government as if it were responsible for everything. A water pipe bursts. Why? The water pipes which burst had become unserviceable 20 years ago. They should have been changed 20 years ago. When a water pipe bursts, journalists come out and blame the government. What can the government do? I cannot change the entire waterpipe network. I am now concentrating on food. This does not mean that we should produce food only. There is the question of chemical fertilizers also. We should produce everything which is connected with food. This will take time. Nothing can be done overnight. Everything must take its time because we must use the most up-to-date technology in the world. This is what we are doing now to make up for the past. We can make up for the past, God willing.

Tell the people that our state is a state of knowledge and faith. Tell them that national unity and social peace are above everybody. There can be no pacification as far as national unity and social peace are concerned. There can be no compromise solutions, no matter what is said.

Regarding the press, I hope that the party's program will lay down the details of the structure of the fourth power as was determined by the people in the recent referendum. The press is the fourth power in the state. As I have said before, perhaps I did not say so, this requires an amendment to the constitution. Our brothers who will make up the parliamentary committee of the National Democratic Party will see to it that the press is introduced as a fourth power in the body of the constitution.

After you explain all this to our people, I want you to meet and agree on the main principles of the program. You must then submit this program to the people, who will complete it, or correct it or change it. You must tell the people that among all the powerful and big nations no one can encroach upon the constitution. The constitution remains sacred. The U.S. Constitution, since the United States became independent, has not been encroached upon. However, whenever there is a need for an amendment, the constitution itself shows how such an amendment can be introduced in a constitutional way. Anything else that might encroach upon the constitution is not allowed. The constitution epitomizes stability, security, safety, rights and duties.

Read our constitution. Take it with you and read it to our people because--to my regret--even many members of the intelligentsia have not read our constitution. When a debate occurs between me and them, I find out that they have not read the constitution. Take our constitution and read it to the people. If any amendment is required, and this constitution is the property of the people, this amendment should be introduced in a constitutional way, and never otherwise. Never.

Respect for the constitution enhances our independence, enhances our prestige and enhances the desired stability. Regrettably, all our enemies abroad and within the country want to portray Egypt as an unstable country. Regrettably, some writers have written and predicted a military coup. I was extremely moved when, before I went on my recent visit to Austria, I received a telegram from a lady in California. Well, she read the articles and the black propaganda that a military coup was about to take place. She sent me a telegram from California. She told me: Please, before you travel, take care because there are certain moves in your army. She is an American woman from California.

When will the writers who wrote such things become ashamed of themselves? Well, I have told you that there are vile acts. However, Egypt has a very big heart. But as I said and I conclude by saying: Henceforth, let those who do not want me to cause them trouble refrain from causing me trouble.

I ask God to grant success to your march and to this historic meeting at this holy place, the town of Alexandria, which saw the birth of Egypt's independence and its victory over the three enemies. I ask God to grant you success in what you are doing and to bestow upon our people prosperity, security and safety at all times. May God grant success to you. May God's peace be upon you. [applause]

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID CONFERENCE

NC1414142 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Fawzi Surur]

[Text] Perhaps Cairo's desire and its persistent activity along the road to peace to keep the door open to all opportunities for international security and peace, in addition to several new factors, will light the road of hope for reaching the anticipated settlement. This is unless Israel maintains its inflexible stand on these factors. Cairo agreed to take part in new negotiations with Israel, first because of its real and honest desire for a consolidated peace in the area, and second to respond to U.S. President Carter's initiative. Carter affirmed that the U.S. administration, in these most critical circumstances in relation to the efforts for achieving peace, has found it necessary to intervene within the concept of a new framework, compatible in quantity and quality with this serious question.

The new U.S. initiative is represented in the nature of the role which the United States has pledged to play--that is, a positive role as a partner in directing events toward their proper course, particularly that connected with the Israeli stand. It is thus possible to explain the dimensions of the Egyptian stance, which interprets not only the acceptance of the new U.S. initiative but also Cairo's stand regarding the real concept of the desired peace and the nature and inclination of any efforts for establishing peace in the area.

Since the beginning, the Israeli stand revolved on a single axis, namely that the U.S. role be a peripheral one--that is, that of a spectator who takes part only in expressing good wishes for solving the peace problem.

It is certain that such a stand beyond any doubt serves Israeli strategy in freezing the peace efforts and in achieving Tel Aviv's declared and undeclared goals of expansion and settler colonization as part of its theory of security, secure borders and the land of Zion.

It may be premature to forecast the results of the forthcoming Camp David negotiations. However, it is certain that the success of these negotiations depends to a large extent on Israeli Prime Minister Begin's making radical changes in his previous stands, which led to the disruption of the Middle East peace negotiations. What we are saying here does not constitute preconditions, as Mr Begin likes to describe these and others. It is certain that peace cannot find its way to the area without Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory. Security cannot be established in the area without solving the problem of the Palestinian people and without acknowledging their legitimate rights to self-determination and to establishing their independent state in their national territory.

BRIEFS

AMF LOAN FOR EGYPT--Abu Dhabi, 14 August--Egypt and the Arab Monetary Fund [AMF] today signed an agreement whereby Egypt will obtain $17,658,000. The agreement was signed for Egypt by Central Bank Governor Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim and for the AMF by its director general, Dr Jawad Hashim. Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim said the loan will be used to settle part of Egypt's balance of payments deficit. The loan will be repaid over a 3-year period, with a grace period of 18 months, at an interest rate ranging between 3.75 and 4.75 percent. [Cairo MENA Arabic 1405 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC]

AMBASSADOR TO FRG COMMENTS ON RECENT ATTACKS

DW150905Y Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 15 Aug 78 p 4 DW

[Interview by correspondent Eghard Moerbitz with Iraqi Ambassador to Bonn Zuhayr al-Bayragdar--no place or date mentioned]

[Text] FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU (FR): You had hardly taken over your position in Bonn when German security measures had to be intensified because of awareness of a series of assassinations at Iraqi embassies. Did you feel more secure at your earlier post in East Berlin?

Bayragdar: As is known, the Israeli secret service has no possibility of developing activities in the GDR, activities that could endager any Arab. Actually I expect from this side only unfriendly intentions. As regards my security and that of the Iraqi Embassy in the Federal Republic, I believe that it has been guaranteed by the responsible authorities. We are fulfilling our tasks unhindered, which is the purpose of our presence here.

FR: Is it true that you have personal contacts with significant PLO members?

Bayragdar: Most certainly. The Palestinian resistance movement, from which the PLO emanated has come about as the incorporation of the entire Arab determination to overcome and eliminate aggression, occupation and annexation. My generation has no alternative. I think it also applies to the coming generation in view of the action of Menahem Begin. It is natural that good personal acquaintances developed with leading PLO members that have been intensified and deepened through my earlier activity as chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the national headquarters of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

FR: Are you therefore possibly less endangered than your Iraqi colleagues?

Bayragdar: I do not know what the Zionists are planning. At any rate it cannot be anything good. Currently it must be tempting for them to become active and pin their actions on some party or other.

FR: Can you explain, after the detestable assassinations at the PLF headquarters in Beirut--to a normal German citizen who does not know anything about the contrasting interests in the Arab camp--why the Palestinians are blowing up each other instead of fighting jointly for an acceptable peace agreement in the Mideast--with other than terrorist means?

Bayragdar: I wish that the volume of this interview were not limited. It is almost impossible to explain in a few sentences clearly to the German "normal citizen," who has been fed unilateral information on the Palestinian problem for a long time, events that seem to be confusing and contradictory. General agreement exists on what the Arabs or Palestinians want to achieve in the Mideast. Opinions differ, however, on the ways to achieve it. Some maintain that the aims can be achieved through political negotiations. Others hold, in view of the Israeli stance, that the latter are pursuing a Fata Morgana. They consider it a senseless process of retaliation instead of which there ought to be persistence, steadfastness and a general buildup. In addition there are outward components of international policy with all its manifold complications.

Regrettable hardness in the disputes reflects not only the bitterness of the victims of Zionist Israeli aggression with all its socio-economic and political dimensions, it also implies outward action. Sooner or later it will be discovered that the detestable assassinations at PLF headquarters was a deed of the Israeli secret service. In this connection I would like to recall the destructive role some persons in the Federal Republic are trying to play in that region. I recall the report of CDU politician Heinrich Lummer given at his 11 August press conference.

FR: What irritated you so much about the Lebanon report of Berlin CDU politician Heinrich Lummer?

Bayragdar: Everything. Permit me to quote the following: "Conquest of the Christians, indeed, would entail Arabization that is elimination of democratization. The European countries must not ignore that aspect." I do not want to comment on the "overflowing wisdom" of that statement. I am just asking myself whether his conscience and that of his wirepullers were on leave when the Tall az-Za'tar refugee camp was butchered by the Phalangists and their friends, when Israeli napalm and cluster bombs were burning and tearing apart innocent people just because they were Palestinians. I suggest that instead of digging up the spirit of crusaders, it would be better to use one's own abilities on the problems.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL LEAVES BAGHDAD

JN141610Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 14 August--Nazif Cuhruk, assistant secretary general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry, [title as received] left Baghdad for home this evening following a 3-day visit to Iraq.

IRAQ TO IMPLEMENT RCC LAW ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION

JN121635Y Baghdad INA in English 1535 GMT 12 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 12 August--Iraqi parents, under a decision issued here today, are obliged to enroll their six-year-old children in primary schools beginning next month. The parents are also responsible to ensure the continuation of their children--boys and girls--in school up to the end of six-year primary education stage.

The decision comes in implementation of the compulsory education law issued by the Revolutionary Command Council two years ago and become operative early next month.

GOVERNMENT FINDS JOBS FOR RELEASED PRISONERS

JN151030Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 15 Aug 78 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 15 August--The Revolution Command issued a decree here today reappointing to the jobs they held before they were imprisoned those prisoners who were released on the occasion of the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the 17 July Revolution. There are 2,835 of these released prisoners. Those of them who had served in the armed forces before they were imprisoned have been appointed to civilian jobs or to jobs in labor departments according to their academic qualifications. The decree commits those who had no previous job to work in the establishments and departments of the socialist sector.

KUWAITI PAPER PREDICTS FORMATION OF NEW JORDANIAN CABINET

JN140932Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0920 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 14 August--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran will tender his resignation in the next few days in preparation for the formation of a new cabinet. The paper expects that the new cabinet will be headed by Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, who will be entrusted with this post by His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan.

The paper points out that the present cabinet, which was altered 9 months after it was formed in 1976 owing to differences among the ministers, has no health minister; the former health minister was killed in the crash of Queen 'Alya''s plane. The cabinet has no agriculture minister; the former agriculture minister resigned 2 weeks ago and was appointed to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

AMMAN COMMENTARY DOUBTS CAMP DAVID SUMMIT WILL BE SUCCESSFUL

JN111521Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Aug 78 JN

[Kamal Abazah commentary]

[Text] During Vance's latest visit to the area, President Carter said in reply to a reporter's question that he does not know what must be done to break the deadlock in the negotiations. He said that his country had nothing to propose in this connection. After this clear statement, White House spokesman Jody Powell said that President Carter had invited President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to meet with him at Camp David on 5 September. At the same time another senior U.S. official--often this refers to the U.S. secretary of state--said that the United States does not expect a settlement to be reached during the Carter-as-Sadat-Begin meeting, but that the United States may be able to narrow the gap in the differences between Egypt and Israel.

Egypt and Israel welcomed President Carter's invitation. While Egypt backed down on its conditions for holding a meeting between As-Sadat and Begin in return for Cyrus Vance's statement that his country would be a full partner in seeking a settlement, Israel persists in adhering to its stand. Israel said it will not make any substantial concessions at the Camp David summit concerning the fate of occupied Arab land.

The Leeds tripartite conference failed as a result of a wide gap between the Egyptian and Israeli stands and as a result of each party adhering to its stand. The situation remains the same and the picture has not changed to make us believe in the possible success of the Camp David tripartite summit conference in the United States.

Looking back at Vance's statement in Alexandria before his departure for Washington and after he handed President Carter's invitation to President as-Sadat, we have doubts about the ability of the U.S. administration to actually become a full partner in the negotiations. This is because the United States is the only party which has not put forth a plan or a view regarding a settlement of the Arab-Zionist conflict. The U.S. stand has been limited to giving good advice which has contributed greatly to the continued Israeli occupation of Arab land.

Thus, the Camp David summit conference will be held under an Israeli stand which has not changed substantially concerning the essence of the Middle East conflict, namely, agreement on complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab land and recognition of complete Arab sovereignty over the occupied Arab Land. The conference will also convene under a declared Egyptian stand which is in total contradition to the Israeli stand and under U.S. mediation which is trying through good advice to salvage what it can from talks between a party using the logic of aggressive force and a party against which aggression was launched--that is, Israel as an aggressive state and Egypt as a state against which aggression was launched and whose territory has been occupied for 11 years.

Egypt has not been bold enough to declare its rejection of the U.S. role which gives Israel time to continue its occupation of the Arab land, but has been patiently and constantly calling for a more effective U.S. role in the direct negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Whatever is said about the U.S. role, the wide gap separating the Egyptian and Israeli stands concerning a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis does not at all encourage us to expect positive results from the 5 September meeting. If Washington believes that it can really contribute to achieving progress toward establishing peace in the area, why is it only now taking this step? Why has it allowed itself to be isolated under the domination of the Zionist lobby to the point where the Israeli foreign minister could define in advance the results of the Leeds conference? If Washington wants to salvage President as-Sadat's initiative at any price, this seems impossible in view of the radical Israeli stand. If Israeli approval to allow Arab police to work in the West Bank is considered a valuable concession with which the fate of the Egyptian initiative can be linked, then this is another thing which the U.S. administration may use to conceal its inability to put pressure on Israel. However, time must not be wasted in vain in miserable attempts to beg for what can help continue negotiations with Israel. Thus, the United States is faced with a new situation. The United States must handle this situation with boldness, courage and frankness. Either it declares its inability to influence the negotiations toward a just and overall settlement to the Middle East conflict, or it puts its cards on the table at the Camp David summit as President as-Sadat put his cards on the table in the hall of the King David Hotel in occupied Jerusalem.

After the U.S. stand became clear toward all that has happened, is happening and will happen, there is no doubt that Egypt must make its position perfectly clear on the pan-Arab level, particularly after the latest moves by Jordan and Saudi Arabia to rebuild Arab solidarity. Egypt's continued adherence to the initiative while Israel and the United States continue their stands toward it is a catastrophe if we take into consideration the results of this initiative in the Arab area and in Lebanon in particular. What the Arabs expect from Egypt is for it to continue to adhere to its declared stand at the 5 September conference. Otherwise, Egypt will be forced to make further concessions which will perpetuate the Israeli stand on Palestinian land and Palestinian rights in return for a peace lacking in justice and logic.

U.S. CALLED ON TO BE FULL PARTNER IN MIDEAST ISSUE

JN122102Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Aug 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Since yesterday U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton has been briefing Jordanian officials on the details of the talks U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held in Egypt and Israel and on the U.S. role in solving the Arab-Zionist dispute through President Carter's invitation to the tripartite summit.

Jordan, which highly appreciates the efforts the United States is exerting to solve the dispute, believes that what is needed is not for the United States to give advice or undertake consultations in the mediation process, but for it to become a third partner along with the Arab and Israeli sides in the search for attaining a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East crisis.

We believe that if President Carter's administration did not feel capable of influencing the intransigent Israeli stand, it would not have undertaken its recent initiative of inviting the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister to the United States. Moreover, it would not have taken this step which means wagering the personal prestige of the U.S. President. There is no doubt that the U.S. administration now realizes better than ever that Israel--and only Israel--is the one who stood and is still standing as an insurmountable obstacle in the face of progress toward a solution to the Middle East dispute. It also realizes that the Arabs possess the initiative and are the advocates of peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Proceeding from this realization, we therefore think that President Carter would not have risked his personal prestige by calling for the tripartite summit conference unless he were convinced that the Israeli stand, which adheres to the policy of expansion, occupation and settlement and which denies the legitimate inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, would cause war to flare up again in the region, something which would constitute a direct threat to the peace, security and stability of the world states.

If no radical change occurs in the U.S. and Israeli stands regarding a comprehensive and lasting peace through U.S. participation in defining the features of solution together with Israel's acceptance of peace requisites, the whole Middle East situation will head toward an unknown destiny controlled by the logic of power. This may be the last opportunity for President Carter's administration to prove the capability of the strongest and richest country in the world to contribute to spreading peace, security and stability in the Middle East. It may also be the last opportunity for Israel to take advantage of the present opportunity to be accepted in the region within acceptable and secure borders by all peoples in the region. It will also inevitably provide the golden opportunity for the Arabs to know how far this or that state can be relied on and to what extent the aggressive intentions of Israel in the Arab world can be changed.

U.S. URGED TO LAY DOWN PEACE PRINCIPLES AT CAMP DAVID

JN1320417 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Aug 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The United States has informed Jordan and Saudi Arabia about the contacts and talks which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has held. The United States also acquainted Jordan and Saudi Arabia with the framework of the Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli meeting on 5 September.

Jordan blesses and supports all efforts aimed at establishing peace based on withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory and recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to determine their national destiny. From the beginning, Jordan has supported the U.S. initiative and still supports it as long as it remains in the framework set for it, that is, establishing peace according to Security Council Resolution 242.

As all efforts made in the past few months have failed because Israeli politicians lack flexibility and understanding of the variables that exist internationally, all Arab hopes are now pinned on the tripartite summit conference in the United States despite the belief of political observers that this meeting will not lead to achieving real progress toward establishing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The United States is interested in actually contributing to establishing peace in the area. The United States is also morally and materially committed to taking action to introduce new convictions into the intransigent Israeli minds that will respond to the requirements of establishing a lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

President Carter has risked his personal prestige by calling for such a meeting in the hope of breaking the deadlock in the bilateral negotiations and resuming them. However, what is important to the Arab homeland is not the resumption of negotiations, but taking action to lay down basic foundations to establish a complete and comprehensive peace in the area.

Thus, it would be a big tragedy for the peace negotiations if another date for another meeting among the three parties were declared and if the policy of gaining time in this way were to continue.

Despite the precise description of Menahem Begin in Golda Mei'ir's memoirs as an impossible terrorist who cannot be reformed, we hope that Carter will succeed where Me'ir failed and will change Begin's provocative stand so he will respond to the requirements of peace as outlined in Security Council Resolution 242.

From here arises our support for the U.S. role and for President Carter's courage. President Carter is facing Zionist pressure in his country in order to contribute to laying down the foundations of peace in the Middle East. Our support is based on the stand declared by President Carter since he came to power, particularly Carter's statement on preserving man's pride, security and freedom.

Israel, which has committed the most cruel and brutal crimes against the Arab masses in and outside occupied Palestine, must not be treated at the negotiating table at Camp David in the same way the Egyptian side is treated. The facts which we are trying to ignore, Israel is imposing again to remind us that we are a defeated nation and that the peace we are asking for from the international community is not the same peace Israel is considering. Despite this we hope we can obtain peace through the United States or any other party while at the same time building our intrinsic Arab force--if it is to be built--so as to be able to decide the fate and future of the area forever.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS

NC141150Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Political attention concentrated today on Prime Minister Salim al-Huss' visit to Damascus, where he is scheduled to hold talks with his Syrian counterpart, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halabi, and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They will all then fly to Latakia, where they will be met by President Hafiz al-Asad at a table to break the Ramadan fast at the Presidential Palace. President al-Asad will then continue his talks with Prime Minister al-Huss in the presence of Prime Minister al-Halabi and Minister Khaddam.

Political circles say that Prime Minister al-Huss is taking to Damascus and Latakia a file containing the main, urgent problems prevailing on the Lebanese scene. These start with the situation in the south, the entry of the army into the border area and the imposition of Lebanese legitimacy and sovereignty and end with the security in the capital--its suburbs in particular--and in the whole country in general. The discussions will also deal with drawing up solutions to bolster the signs of relaxation and consolidate security and stabilization. These will enable the government to launch the march of peace in Lebanon together with the march of development and building.

Prime Minister al-Huss left for Damascus at 1300, accompanied by the secretary general of the prime minister's office, Dr 'Umar al-Musayki, and the director general of protocol and general relations, 'Abd ar-Rahman ash-Shaykha. An official reception will be held for the prime minister at the border. He will then go to the Syrian capital, where he will hold the first round of talks with the Syrian prime minister, Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi. They will both then leave by air for Latakia.

Prime Minister al-Huss reviewed with President Sarkis at the Presidential Palace yesterday the subjects which will constitute the main theme of his discussions with the Syrian officials.

SARKIS MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER, U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC141204Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Today the Presidential Palace was the scene of extensive activity to deal with the general situation. At 1100 President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting with the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces, Col Sami al-Khatib, Deputy Amin al-Jumayyil and Dory Sham'un in which some discussions related to the current situation were completed. At the end of the meeting, which lasted 1 hour and 10 minutes, Colonel al-Khatib said: Today, we do not want to talk but to act. I hope you will let us work. You watch the results.

Later, President Sarkis met with the minister for foreign affairs and defense, Fu'ad Butrus, in which a review was made of the outcome of the current contacts, particularly on the Arab and international levels in order to tackle the situation in the south, complete the government's action represented by the army's entry into the border area, and restore Lebanese legitimacy and sovereignty by means of the implementation of all the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 425 and 426.

At 1230 the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, Richard Parker, joined the meeting. He was accompanied by the embassy's adviser.

SPEAKER CHAIRS MEETING OF PARLIAMENTARY GROUPING

NC1415C2Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Text] At noon, Speaker Kamil al-As'ad chaired a meeting of the parliamentary national grouping at the end of which he stated that all the aspects of the current crisis were discussed, particularly the problem of the south and the army units in Kawkaba. Speaker al-As'ad added: We were informed about the outcome of the committee's studies emanating from the group's meeting with His Excellency President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Huss. It was decided to follow up the discussions on this subject in light of the outcome of Prime Minister al-Huss' visit to Syria, because this and other fundamental issues will be the subject of discussions and coordinations. We hope that this will result in a unified stand, on which the success or failure of the conspiracy against Lebanon and the whole region depends.

Speaker al-As'ad expressed his hope that the military unit in Kawkaba has not reached a dead end because the very thought of this is a frank confirmation of implementing the enemy's desire.

KUWAITI PAPER: LEBANESE FRONT TO FORM NEW REPUBLIC

JN141016Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 14 August--Citing sources it describes as reliable, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports that the Lebanese Front intends to form "The Free Republic of Lebanon" and that the front made this decision recently. According to the decision, the front will appoint a new president of the republic while the front itself acts as a legislative body similar to the U.S. Congress.

The paper says: This political entity, which will embrace all Lebanon and not just limited areas of it, will include the "free Lebanese" regardless of sect and will work for the destruction of the leftists and those who support non-Lebanese organizations and trends.

The paper adds: The new regime of this republic will be able to destroy the rebels and maintain control in all Lebanese areas with the help of security agreements that the regime will conclude with, what the paper calls, friendly states and states that support the new republic. The paper says that the Lebanese Front has agreed with Israel to conclude a mutual defense and security treaty between the new republic and Israel for 20 years and that contacts in this connection have already been concluded.

It will be recalled that a new radio station, equipped to broadcast programs in line with the proclamation of the new republic, has begun experimental transmissions in Lebanon.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON RIGHTISTS

JN142158Y Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Text] The Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has called on the state to take decisive action against the two rightist officers, Sa'd Haddad and Sami Shidyaq, who are collaborating with the Zionist enemy. In a statement issued today, the party command called on President Ilyas Sarkis to discharge these two officers from the army. It also called for completing [words indistinct] task of the army in the south and for taking decisive action regarding this subject, even if it requires the use of force.

This call comes at a time when Fu'ad Butrus, Lebanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that the Lebanese Government today received new information regarding the situation in southern Lebanon conveyed by the U.S. ambassador in Beirut. Butrus declined to reveal the nature of this information or whether it is new Zionist conditions to (?allow) the entry of regular units into the border area. He only said that this information is now being studied by the Lebanese Government.

Butrus pointed out that the situation in southern Lebanon remains unchanged and that contacts are underway. The U.S. ambassador met today with President Ilyas Sarkis and Fu'ad Butrus.

PHALANGIST FORCES COMMAND MEETS UNDER SHAM'UN

NC141938Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un presided over a meeting today of the Phalangist forces command in the presence of its commander, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, and other members of the command.

The meeting, which lasted for 2 hours, was described as extremely important. In this meeting, the security situation in the country was reviewed as well as all possible future developments.

VOICE OF LEBANON: PALESTINIANS TO MOVE AMMUNITION DEPOTS

NC142000Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Excerpt] A Palestinian official said today that attempts will soon be made to transfer the ammunition depots from the Arab University and Al-Fakhani areas. These depots will be transferred to the Sabra refugee camp, far away from densely populated areas.

Today, contacts were held between the Islamic political leaderships and the Mufti's office concerning the situation in the areas of the Arab University, Al-Fakhani and the surrounding areas. During the discussions the Palestinian organizations were asked to transfer their ammunition depots located inside densely populated areas to other areas.

ARMED ELEMENTS INTERCEPT SARKIS MOTORCADE

NC140954Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Armed elements of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, manning a roadblock, intercepted a Lebanese Army detachment accompanying President Ilyas Sarkis while he was on his way to his house in Ash-Shabaniyah yesterday afternoon. The incident took place on the Bhamdun road near Ash-Shamat coffee house. This prompted the army detachment to pursue the armed elements manning the roadblock and to surround the area. The president continued on his way to Ash-Shabaniyah.

Meanwhile, the armed elements of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party assembled in that area not far from the security roadblocks of the deterrent forces. The army detachment again pursued the armed men and removed their roadblock before the president returned to B'abda Palace.

Report Denied

NC140955Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The General Directorate of the Presidential Office has issued the following statement: Some newspapers and radios have reported that the president's motorcade was the subject of an attempted attack while his excellency was on his way to Ash-Shabaniyah on Sunday afternoon, 13 August 1978.

The General Directorate of the Presidential Office announces that this report is untrue and totally fabricated. The president's motorcade was not the subject of any attack of any kind, neither while on its way to Ash-Shabaniyah nor on its return to the B'abda Presidential Palace.

SITUATION REMAINS CALM FOR FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DAY

NC150630Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 15 Aug 78 NC

[Text] For the fourth consecutive day today, the security situation continues to be noticeably calm in Beirut, its suburbs and in all areas. This strengthens the hope that there will be a large-scale relaxation that will have positive effects on the general situation in the country.

ARMY COMMAND ISSUES STATEMENT ON UNIT IN SOUTH

NC151216Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The 5th Branch of the Army Command has issued the following:

Rumors have been circulating, quoting some news agencies, about the withdrawal of the Lebanese Army unit stationed in Kawkaba.

In order to present the truth in contrast to warnings which conflict with reality, the Army Command states that the decision to send the army unit to the south has not been changed. The unit is still stationed in Kawkaba and is waiting to carry out its assigned task.

From security and tactical considerations, the unit has been deliberately redeployed in order to insure its safety and protection. The military personnel who are on leave are being taken to and from Kawkaba daily by military vehicles, via the Al-Biqa' road.

The Army Command again emphasizes to news agencies the need to rely on the competent branch in the army for providing them with news.

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT OF LEBANESE AMBASSADORS--The Brazilian Government notified the Lebanese Foreign Ministry today that it approves the appointment of Col Antoine Dahdah as the Lebanese ambassador to Brazil. The Colombian Government also notified the Lebanese Foreign Ministry that it approves the appointment of Salim Naffa' as the Lebanese ambassador to Colombia. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 14 Aug 78 NC]

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN141358Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1310 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 14 August--Dr Salim al-Huss, prime minister of fraternal Lebanon, arrived here this afternoon at the head of an official delegation on a visit to Syria. He was received at the Syrian-Lebanese border post by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Deputy Prime Minister for Services Affairs Fahmi all-Yusufi and a number of ministers.

Dr al-Huss made a statement to a SANA correspondent. He expressed his pleasure at the visit, which is in response to an invitation from Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi. He expressed his hope that this visit will give him a chance to discuss all issues concerning the two countries with Syrian officials, primarily President Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Huss praised the special relations linking the two fraternal countries. These relations require the two countries to continue their contacts, consultations and dialog so as to reach a similar stand and similar views on the issues that concern them based on faith in the unity of their common destiny.

Al-Huss further said: "The prominent and effective role being played by Syria under the leadership of President al-Asad in helping Lebanon to maintain order, the unity of its people and its territorial integrity and in supporting the legitimate authority is an indication of Syria's genuine feelings toward Lebanon and toward its pan-Arab duty for a fraternal country enmeshed in ordeals. We have always sensed a spirit of cooperation, understanding and fraternity in all our meetings with the brothers in Syria. This makes us look forward with confidence and certainty to fruitful, useful and constructive talks."

Prime Minister al-Halabi made a statement. He said: Dr al-Huss' visit comes within a series of meetings that take place between the brothers in the two fraternal countries to strengthen the march toward security and stability and to consolidate the legitimate authority in Lebanon.

Al-Halabi expressed his and the Syrian officials' pleasure at meeting with the brother officials of fraternal Lebanon in order to serve the common aims and struggle for the Arab cause. Al-Halabi stressed the importance of the visit in view of the emergency that Lebanon is passing through.

Al-Halabi said: We will spare no efforts to achieve our aspirations. He described Syrian-Lebanese relations as constantly positive in view of the common destiny. He expressed the hope that these relations will remain at the level of the aspirations of the Arab citizens in Syria and Lebanon.

Meets With Al-Asad

JN141945Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Excerpt] President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Salim al-Huss, prime minister of Lebanon, at the Latakia presidential palace this evening. The talks began at 1930 today. Taking part in the talks were: Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Gen Hikmat ash-Shihabi.

Southern Lebanon Discussed

JN142146Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Aug 78 JN

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Salim al-Huss at the Latakia Presidential Palace this evening. Talks began at 1930 and dealt with the Lebanese situation and the efforts to consolidate the security of Lebanon. The talks also dealt with the situation in southern Lebanon and measures to restore the legitimate authority in the southern regions. The talks will resume at 1100 tomorrow.

Talks Resume 15 August

JN150920Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 15 Aug 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 15 August--His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss resumed their talks at the Presidential Palace in Latakia at 1030 today. The talks were attended by Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al'Halim Khaddam.

ATH-THAWRAH ON AL-HUSS VISIT, SYRIAN STAND ON LEBANON

JN150726Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Aug 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Dr Salim al-Huss' visit to Arab Syria and his talks with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH in a front-page editorial says the visit is the focus of attention of political circles interested in developments in the Middle East crisis. With the same interest and concern, the Lebanese masses are looking forward to the results of the visit and to the decisions it might produce which will affect the course and nature of events, because Lebanon at present aspires for peace and security and is fed up with killing and destruction. The Lebanese have witnessed enough catastrophes, suppressions and fascist practices, which nearly led it to the brink of disaster and transformed it into small sectarian states where the law of the jungle rules and order is nonexistent. However, Syria's continued firm stand and its vanguard concepts, which conform to Syria's practices in real life, have confronted and foiled the conspiracy, stopped the bloodshed and prevented the partitioning of Lebanon.

At present Syria, helped by the Lebanese patriotic forces and loyalists, is seeking to reestablish the government's authority and spread it to all of Lebanon, and to support the Lebanese state in its efforts to rebuild its institutions within the integrated security march.

Concluding its editorial ATH-THAWRAH says: No matter what transpires in the Lebanese arena owing to transgressions and provocations, Syria will not change its stand toward Lebanon and toward its people. No party can eliminate Syria's inherent role in Lebanon, because this role is a pan-Arab one imposed by Syria's concepts and obligations.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI EXPLAINS IDEOLOGICAL VACUUM IN ARAB ARENA

LD141414Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with the Revolutionary Committees last night. Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi and Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi and a number of secretaries attended.

Brother Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained the important role played by the Revolutionary Committees to insure the success of the social revolution which aims at the destruction of the bases of exploitation and the building of a new society founded upon justice and equality.

He pointed out that the committees should help the masses to do away with the oppressive laws and replace them with just laws which enable them to achieve the slogan: All authority, wealth and arms must be in the hands of the people!

[Al-Qadhdhafi--begin recording] The Revolutionary Committees do not perform the revolution on behalf of the masses. They do not exercise the authority to make decisions in favor of the masses on behalf of the masses. No, they only incite the masses to perform the revolution. The masses are the ones to perform the revolution; the masses are the ones to make the decisions. All gains are made by the masses through their popular revolution.

In previous talks here, I have said that the Arab nationalist forces have always been defeated in the arena. [Words indistinct] the movement, the nationalist movement which was crowned with the emergence of 'Abd an-Nasir as an historical hero was defeated and failed to achieve Arab unity. It failed to block the way of Marxism in the Arab countries. Indeed, the Arab Nationalist Movement which was founded ideologically on the idea of nationalism and against internationalism has turned to Marxism because the nationalist forces always suffered defeat in the arena. Why? Why did the Arab nationalists who [words indistinct] to 'Abd an-Nasir turned to Marxism. Despite their love for Arab unity, they have failed. Why? Because there was an ideological vacuum in the area. The nationalist forces were not defeated by arms. Whenever an Arab nationalist met with a Marxist, the Arab nationalist always lost. Why? Because the Arab nationalist has no ideology. His attitudes are based on emotions. The defense of nationalism is emotional. Even our defense of Islamic religion against atheists is emotional. [end recording]

The brother colonel explained how present theories in the world have failed to find radical, final solutions for the political and economic problems of man. The peoples are still suffering from party and capital dictatorship, which are the bitterest enemies of democracy. He affirmed that the only genuine solution lies in the popular revolution which has taken place nowhere else other than in the Jamahiriyah, where authority now rests with the people.

Receives Message From Numayri

LD140922Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 13 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received brother Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in audience. During the meeting, which took place in Tripoli today, Al-Mahdi handed the brother colonel a letter from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

MAJOR JALLUD BEGINS VISIT TO JAPAN 14 AUGUST

For reportage on the visit to Japan of Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress, see the Japan section of 15 August and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MAURITANIAN MILITARY COMMITTEE MEMBER LEAVES LIBYA

LD142132Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Ahmed Ould Sidi Mohamed, member of the Mauritanian Military Committee for National Recovery, left Tripoli for home this evening after a visit of several days to the Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES WORLD BANK OFFICIALS

LD142040Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Numayri received World Bank representatives today concerning the third proposed loan for the republic's electricity and water corporation in the presence of Minister of National Planning Nasr ad-Din Mustafa. During the meeting with President Numayri the group was briefed on the progress of the implementation of the second loan for the corporation which is expected to be completed next year at a cost of $23 million.

The meeting also discussed the third loan, amounting to $500 million, which would be sufficient to finance the electrical and water requirements of Sudan up to 1986. Three hundred million of this would be in local currency.

WESTERN SAHARA

CONDITIONS LAID DOWN FOR TALKS WITH MAURITANIA

LD110010Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Mahmud Laroussi, POLISARIO minister of the interior, has said that if the regime in Nouakchott seriously wishes to have talks with the Saharan Government, it only has to recognize the legitimate right of the Saharan people to self-determination. At a press conference in Havana, he said that the POLISARIO's Front's decision to call a cease-fire in Mauritania is an indication of the good will of the Arab people of the Sahara. He added that if Mauritania rejected the POLISARIO's initiative, which was based on the principle of good neighborliness, peace and nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Saharan people, the front would have no option but to continue the struggle until the last Mauritanian and Moroccan soldiers had been expelled.

Having condemned the imperialist's strategy, whose aim is to use the regimes in Rabat and Nouakchott to annex the Western Sahara, the minister recalled the Madrid agreement, when Spain renounced temporary supervision of the Sahara in favor of Morocco and Mauritania. Thus the tripartite agreement was a veil to hide the intentions of imperialist forces to conceal the occupation of the region and to deprive the Saharan people of their sacred right to self-determination and independence.

Mahmud Laroussi recalled the French intervention in the dispute. He said that the intervention which [word indistinct] tried to justify before public opinion, by describing the Saharan people as a nomadic people, incapable of determining their own future, was in accordance with traditional French policy of maintaining a French presence in African countries rich in natural resources.

The Saharan official concluded his press conference by saying that the victories scored during the last 2 years over the Moroccan and Mauritanian forces are proof that the Saharan people have achieved a high political and military standard and have accomplished important social and economic gains.

CABINET DECIDES TO POSTPONE DECISION ON SETTLEMENTS

TA141015Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The cabinet decided this morning not to do anything on the matter of the new settlements in the Jordan Valley until after the Camp David summit. This was learned by our correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer. In this connection, it was also decided to postpone discussion of Professor Yadin's appeal on the decision to set up the settlements. Discussion of this issue was also postponed until after the tripartite summit conference.

Our correspondent remarks that the cabinet meeting is continuing. The part of the meeting dealing with the settlement affair has already ended and the cabinet is now discussing matters pertaining to the local authorities. Our correspondent remarks that besides the prime minister several other ministers are also on vacation; these include 'Ezer Weizman, Ari'el Sharon and Zevulun Hammer.

More on Cabinet Meeting

TA141150Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The cabinet meeting is over. In the first part of the meeting the decision on the new settlements in the Jordan Valley was discussed. We will now go over to our broadcasting van in front of the prime minister's office. Our correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports from there.

[Schiffer--live] The preparations for the establishment of the five settlements in the Jordan Valley have been halted until the end of September, until after the summit conference which President Carter, Prime Minister Begin and President as-Sadat will hold at Camp David. After the summit the cabinet will discuss Professor Yadin's appeal regarding the decision of the Ministerial Committee for Defense Affairs. This is the meaning of the cabinet's decision read out a short while ago by the government secretary, Arye Na'or:

[Na'or--recorded] The deputy prime minister reported to the cabinet on the decision adopted by the Ministerial Committee for Defense Affairs on 28 June 1978 to set up five Nahal [Combatant Pioneering Youth] settlements in the Jordan Valley. He also reported on the appeal he made after the decision, that the matter be submitted to the cabinet for discussion. The cabinet decided to discuss the matter after the meeting at Camp David. [end recording]

[Schiffer--live] The prime minister, Ministers Weizman and Sharon who are on vacation, and Ministers Ehrlich and Hammer who are abroad, were absent from the cabinet meeting. The ministers who were absent from the meeting received a report on the cabinet decision while the cabinet meeting was still in progress. Not all ministers were willing to give their views on the cabinet decision which was made this morning. Minister Yig'al Horowitz told us to stop making an issue of this affair and to let him and his colleagues run the affairs of the state. Minister Gid'on Pat, however did express his opinion on the idea of setting up the Nahal settlements.

[Pat--recorded] I think that these settlements are not actually a subject for discussion by the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs or by any other committee. The issue in question is the Nahal nuclei and in my opinion this is a decision that should be made within the framework of the defense organization. It is the defense minister who should determine whether these defense footholds are needed or not. [end recording]

[Schiffer--live] Minister Shemu'el Tamir categorically rejected the criticism leveled by certain DMC Knesset members at Professor Yadin to the effect that Yadin had not reported the truth to Knesset members of his faction on the decision of the Ministerial Committee for Defense Affairs.

[Tamir--recorded] I was not present in the talks between them [the deputy prime minister and the DMC Knesset members]. I know the deputy prime minister. He reports everything faithfully and accurately to the members of the faction or to any other element. He may be limited in the scope of his report but he gives correct and true details, and if anyone has attributed something else to him, he has gravely wronged him. [end recording]

[Schiffer--live] A senior DMC minister hinted that Minister Sharon, taking advantage of the decision adopted by the Ministerial Committee for Defense Affairs, had begun to implement it before it was endorsed for execution.

Yadin Satisfied With Decision

TA141304Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Excerpt] Professor Yadin, who chaired the cabinet meeting today because the prime minister is on vacation, told correspondents afterward that in his opinion the decision will help change the atmosphere and will help the discussions in the United States. Professor Yadin also said he did not know that Minister Sharon had already begun to take action on the erection of the five settlements. If I had known this, he said, I would have raised the matter in the government at once.

Ministers Pat, Tamir on Decision

TA141310Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Excerpt] The ministers, among them Gid'on Pat, made it clear that a final decision would depend on the outcome of the Camp David summit. [begin recording]

[Pat] If there is any progress toward peace, maybe some activities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be postponed or maybe carried out in full cooperation and full understanding with other parties. If nothing comes out of the Camp David summit, we will have to look at these things from a different point of view. [end recording]

[Announcer] And this final question by reporter Jerry Cheslow to Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir. [begin recording]

[Question] Minister Tamir, do you think that the agriculture minister overstepped his bounds when he contacted civilians groups about the settlements or outposts?

[Answer] I do not know the details of his activity pertaining to the issue. I know that the situation as of now is very, very clear. There is a governmental decision and it is binding upon the government and all its ministers, and I do not see any further argument at the moment. The matter will be discussed again at the proper time according to the decision of the government. The situation is totally clear at the moment. [end recording]

Dayan Reportedly Behind Decision

TA141656Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The cabinet's decision to postpone the discussion [of the issue of the five new footholds] and suspend all activities in the field came in the wake of a demand by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who wished to prevent any further harm to Israel's informational effort. Our correspondent has this to add on the cabinet discussion on the subject of the settlement footholds: [begin recording]

[Correspondent] The cabinet decision to postpone discussion of the appeal by the deputy prime minister until after the Camp David summit was conceived following a consultation between the prime minister, his deputy, the foreign minister and the agriculture minister. Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon knew of this draft decision and agreed with it. Minister Sharon did not take part in today's cabinet session, as he is on vacation. The defense minister did not attend the cabinet meeting either.

At the start of the session, Professor Yadin reviewed the development of events to date since the decision was adopted by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs. In the course of the discussion which followed, Foreign Minister Dayan drew attention to the seriousness of the damage done to Israel's informational effort by making the report public. [end report]

Background on Sharon Role

TA141351Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 14 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yehuda Litani, HA'AREZ correspondent]

[Excerpt] Ari'el Sharon, minister of agriculture and chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, threatened to make public on the radio and television a personal announcement on the decision to establish five Nahal settlements in the Jordan Valley made in accordance with the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs decision of 28 June if the cabinet did not issue an authorized statement by the afternoon. He did this in a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Menahem Begin at his vacation retreat and with acting Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin.

Informed sources disclosed that Sharon first approached the cabinet secretary, Arye Na'or, demanding that a statement be issued. Afterward he approached the deputy prime minister, but only after he had approached Begin at his vacation retreat and after Begin had intervened in the matter was it decided to issue and official statement. Sharon threatened to hold a press conference at which he would announce that the decision to establish the five footholds was made by the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs and not by the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs which he heads.

It has been reported that Sharon intended to make a personal appearance at the television studio and prove that the decision to set up the five footholds was not his own personal initiative, but was an authorized decision made by the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs. It has further been reported that during the talks he held with the prime minister and his deputy, he attacked Professor Yadin because last week he vehemently denied the the report concerning the decision to set up the five footholds in the Jordan Valley.

Yadin's associates claim that during the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs on 28 June he announced that he would appeal the decision to set up the five footholds. Sharon's associates said yesterday that such an appeal can be submitted only within 2 weeks after a decision has been made, while the deputy prime minister did not submit such an appeal and denied--in the hearing of the reporters and Knesset members who approached him on the matter--the allegation that such a decision had been made.

After the decision had been made in the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, Sharon began taking practical steps toward establishing the five footholds. He convened the representatives of the settlement movements several times and asked them to direct manpower to the existing Nahal footholds, which would soon turn into civilian settlements. Of the settlement movements, only the representatives of the Kubbutz Ha'arzi [MAPAN-affiliated settlement movement] expressed reservations and announced that their movement objected to settling in the Jordan Valley.

This week the representatives of the groups concerned with settlement--the IDF, the Ministries of Defense and Agriculture--were supposed to tour the valley and locate the site for the settlements, two of which are supposed to be established in the northern part of the valley (one settlement near Mehola and another near the Damiya bridge). Two settlements are to be established north of Jericho and the fifth one in the Qalya area. It appears that all practical actions toward establishing the footholds have been postponed until next Sunday's cabinet decision.

Labor Party Discussion

TA141259Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 14 Aug 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Amnon Barzilay, HA'AREZ correspondent on party affairs]

[Excerpt] The location of the settlements and the timing of their establishment must be subject to the considerations of the peace negotiations. This was the decision made by the Labor Party Bureau following a tense meeting seasoned with harsh exchanges between hawks and doves.

The leaders of the settlement movements affiliated with the Labor Party said during the session that this was not the right time to set up those settlements which the agriculture minister had announced. Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres, who gave a political review, said that the cabinet must decide whether it was going in the direction of a declaration of intentions or not.

The stormy part of the bureau's session focused on the five settlements which the cabinet had recently decided to establish. The chairman of the Labor Party's Settlement Committee, Yisra'el Galili, said that the cabinet's decision on the location of the settlements is not binding on the Labor Party and the settlement movements affiliated with it. There is fear, he said, that the settlement issue has been placed on the agenda due to the 'war among the Jews' inside the cabinet. He added that not all five points referred to were included in any plan drawn up by the previous cabinet and that there were proposals that stood in contradiction to the principles that were acceptable to the Alinement cabinet.

These principles were the source of argument between the hawks, especially MK Shoshana Arbeli-Almozlino, who infuriated the bureau when she said that "where the cabinet decided that we should settle, we must obey."

She said further, over the protests of those present, that it was stated in the party's decisions that we shall settle wherever the cabinet indicates. This was followed by angry interjections: "You have forgotten that in the meantime the cabinet has changed."

Gush Emunim Criticizes Freeze

TA150727Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 15 Aug 78 p 7 TA

[Text] The Gush Emunim criticized the government's decision to freeze the settlement plan in the Jordan Valley until after the tripartite summit. This decision was made by the Gush Emunim Secretariat at its meeting yesterday. The announcement issued by the secretariat says that the government has itself provided confirmation for the argument that settlement in Eretz Yisra'el is an obstacle to peace.

SCOUTING GRADUATES TO ESTABLISH NEW SETTLEMENTS

TA141511Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Aug 78 p 7 TA

[Text] Eleven new settlements throughout the country will be established--or strengthened--by graduates of the Scout Movement who are joining the Nahal these days. This will be reported during the "Realization Rally" ['Azeret Hagshama] of 13 [as published] Scout Movement settlement nuclei which will be held tomorrow at the Zemah Amphitheater, at which the president will also participate.

All the Scout Movement graduates who are about to join the Nahal are taking part in the Realization Rally, as are the 11th graders, the participants in the Jamboree (the Scout Movement's international camp) and many guests.

Among the nuclei is the "Ga'ash" nucleus whose members decided to go to Ma'alot, in the framework of a new experiment conducted by a Nahal nucleus to help the development town.

Among the new settlements being established by the Scout Movement nuclei are: Holit (in the Rafah Approaches), Yittav (in the Jordan Valley), Telalim (on the Negev plateau), Bet Rimon (in the Galilee), Ortal (on the Golan Heights) and 'Ami'ad Bet (in the finger of the Galilee).

MINISTER PAT VISITS YAMIT; MK SHARIR VISITS SETTLEMENTS

TA141806Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The Yamit Council demands that the Government of Israel apply Israeli law to the town, since the present situation is vague and causes difficulties for the development of the site. However, Housing Minister Gid'on Pat, who visited Yamit today, rejected the request, saying he had not come to the town to hold a political discussion.

A review presented to the minister says that since President as-Sadat's visit to Israel, about 120 families have been added to Yamit and about 260 additional families are being processed by a reception committee.

And another tour: Knesset Member Avraham Sharir, Likud Knesset faction chairman, said after touring Gush Emunim settlements in Samaria: These settlements are ghost settlements without clear plans. At the same time, however, he praised the Gush Emunim members and said that after the Camp David summit the cabinet will have to make crucial decisions regarding the settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

INFORMED SOURCES ON CARTER INTERVIEW IN U.S. WEEKLY

TA141305Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Text] There has been no official Israeli reaction yet to President Carter's interview in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT. However, Arye Yehezqel reports the reaction of informed sources in Jerusalem:

[Yehezqel--live] The first thing stressed by the informed sources was that Israel has always welcomed U.S. involvement in the search for Middle East peace, but it is Israel's understanding that the U.S. role should essentially be that of honest broker, bringing the parties together. This raises a question of what President Carter understands by the idea of being a full partner in the Camp David summit. It is the fervent hope of Israeli leaders that Carter's understanding differs radically from that of President as-Sadat. The Egyptian leader, the sources noted, had gone on record repeatedly as saying that the United States should evolve a peace plan of its own and be prepared to ram it down Israel's throat. This is certainly not Israel's understanding of what the U.S. role should be.

There has been considerable speculation that President Carter at Camp David will seek to revive his Aswan formula as a basis for a settlement. How would Israel react if this were to happen, I asked the informed sources. They explained that the Aswan formula would fit in with an effort to arrive at an agreed declaration of principles, but it is Israel's understanding that this will not be the object of the Camp David meeting. U.S. statesmen so far have indicated that the aim of the summit will be to determine the framework for the continuation of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiating process.

But is Israel less than keen on hammering out a declaration of principles? One source put it this way: Declarations of principles are essentially exercises in political philosophy, and experience has shown that such exercises tend to end up with Israel paying a high price for a low return.

PERES VIEWS ON PEACE TALKS SCENARIO OUTLINED

TA141459Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 14 Aug 78 p 2 TA

[Text] ('ITIM)--MK Shim'on Peres said yesterday night that an agreement on "a declaration of principles" may dismantle the "scaffolding around the Middle East created by the war."

Peres, who was interviewed on Israeli television's Arabic program, emphasized that he did not see any alternative to getting political negotiations launched other than to adopt a "declaration of principles." After such a declaration is accepted, Egypt would be relieved of negotiating on the future of Judaea and Samaria and it would be possible to discuss this with King Husayn and the representatives of the inhabitants of the territories.

In his opinion, the discussion on the territorial compromise will focus on the issue of border alterations, whereas on all other issues--like the objection to a Palestinian state, the unity of Jerusalem and the IDF presence in Judaea and Samaria--it will be possible to reach an agreement. Egypt, Jordan and the United States object to a Palestinian state.

As for the IDF presence in Judaea and Samaria, the Egyptians are still against it, but they will agree to it if the United States pressures them on this point. With respect to Jerusalem, he thinks that the United States will support Israel's position. Concerning the borders, the United States talks about "border alterations" while Egypt talks about "minor border alterations."

Even today, Peres supports the idea of a confederation between Israel, the territories and Jordan, and it seems to him that--at least for an interim period--this is the plan that has the best chance of being acceptable to all parties concerned.

At this stage, it does not seem to him that there is room to continue the negotiations over the Rafah Approaches because "Egypt does not want to finalize something with respect to the future of the approaches before anything is finalized with respect to the future of Judaea and Samaria."

Peres says that one should distinguish between what As-Sadat has said in public and what he has said in private talks. He added that As-Sadat, too, accepted things that are in the nature of a compromise, such as "the Vienna document."

HA'AREZ COMMENTATOR ON PREPARATIONS FOR CAMP DAVID SUMMIT

TA111240Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 11 Aug 78 p 17 TA

[A. Schweizer commentary: "The Subject Requires Preparation"]

[Excerpts] When we review the issues requiring preparatory work prior to the forthcoming summit meeting, we should perhaps decide first what is almost or totally superfluous. Begin is the first Israeli prime minister who has made the legal adviser a senior member of his (and the foreign minister's) entourage every time he has set out to conduct political negotiations. Yet at none of the prime minister's meetings--whether with Carter or with As-Sadat--were legal questions examined or decided upon. The issues were political, and that is how things will be at Camp David as well.

On the other hand, there are countless preparations to be made on security issues which might be affected by the territorial concessions we are bound to be called upon to make. Israel's security contentions must be made in the context of the borders on which Israel insists. It is in the nature of things that contentions must be prepared which will create an optimal measure of security--not necessarily by retaining a maximum of territory in general or territory populated by hostile elements in particular.

Possibly Israeli diplomacy did not act as it should have in accepting the fact that the United States would occupy the status of arbiter. It is known that from the outset 'Ezer Weizman was against the tendency to involve the United States in the peace-making process to arbitrate, demanding instead that a supreme effort be made--meaning that an appropriate price be paid--to resolve the questions in dispute between Israel and Egypt by the two sides directly concerned. But this did not happen, and whether the fact that the United States has been accorded the status of arbiter is a sensible action by the Israeli Government or a shortcoming, or whether it was unavoidable from the start, is irrelevant. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that at Camp David we shall first of all have to persuade the United States to take part in persuading Egypt (and the other Arab countries who will be present at the talks in spirit).

Needless to say, preparing our security claims must be a thorough and complete job. For reasons that even those who disagree with it will understand, Israel has tried to persuade As-Sadat to reach an agreement with it by wholly conceding all sovereighty in Sinai. This did not work out. The aim--As-Sadat's agreement to set aside the question of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza--was not achieved. Our claim must therefore be adapted to the present state of affairs and must include (in presenting Israel's security needs) operative factors as well, such as the airfields in Sinai. This is needed per se, but also in order to prove that Israel's security is not the sole function of its rule in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza.

Where these territories are concerned, the objective cannot, and fortunately need not, be physical control of the territory or the population. On the contrary, this has of late become a liability, not an asset. What is necessary is that Judaea, Samaria and Gaza do not turn into a base from which Israel can be defeated, that they do not play host to armor or aircraft or even provide the infrastructure for such, and that they meet Begin's wish that no artillery of any significant dimensions be sited there. Moreover, Israel must be in a position to verify that such an agreement is adhered to scrupulously and, should the need arise, to take counteraction from comparatively convenient starting lines. It would be advisable for defense and security experts--as distinguished from the political specialists enamored of their own concepts--to brief Begin on the relative advantages of a functional presence (Dayan) or of a defense line along the Jordan (Allon).

This then must be the message Israel will take to Camp David. An agreement--yes. Conceding territory as such--yes. But conceding what is required for essential and vital security--no. And now, helped by specialist advisers in this field, Begin must identify those territorial security elements which can justifiably be termed vital. That is the issue requiring suitable preparatory work before he sets out for Camp David.

HA'AREZ ON CARTER REASONS FOR HOLDING TRIPARTITE TALKS

TA131411Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 13 Aug 78 p 9 TA

[Editorial: "A Dangerous Explanation"]

[Text] In a talk with the New York TIMES and the ABC television network, President Carter said that he decided to undertake the risk involved in calling for the Camp David meeting because he noted increased military preparations in Egypt. He learned, so he said, that the Egyptian Army was ordered to raise its alert status. He added that Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan also expressed his concern about these steps by Cairo. The administration fears that if no political progress is made President as-Sadat will embark on a military operation of an as yet unknown nature toward the anniversary of the October war--thus the need to act energetically and urgently so as to prevent war-like moves.

It is possible to understand that preparations of this kind--if there were in fact such preparations--may attract the attention of those who continually follow world events in general and Middle East events in particular. However, when the explanation given for convening the tripartite meeting at Camp David deals with Egyptian military activity, this must arouse Israel's fears. If the preliminary moves noted in Egypt suffice to motivate the U.S. President to undertake considerable political risk, then it is reasonable to assume that more concrete threats will motivate him to take firmer steps in order to appease Egypt. What are these steps? There is a clear answer to this: increasing pressure on Israel to satisfy the desire of the Arabs.

To make a long story short, Carter's explanation invites blackmail by admitting readiness to be blackmailed. It is difficult to conceive of a worse background for the success of the meeting. Mr Begin continually repeats the obvious; it is possible to negotiate with Israel but not to extort from it unreasonable concessions with the aid of threats. The chances of success at Camp David stand in direct proportion to the peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the region inspiring the parties to readiness to negotiate and compromise. Too strong an emphsis on military preparations would lead to the opposite result. It should be added that the adoption of such a measure is not only limited to one side.

The U.S. President deserves appreciation for calling the Camp David meeting, especially in view of the obvious political risk he is thus undertaking. However, it should be remembered that the objective is to revive the peace momentum that seemed to be drying out. The adoption of military measures or a hint about their adoption does not help to achieve this objective. Therefore, it is doubtful whether President Carter's explanation as to why he called the meeting was helpful. Let us hope that from now on we will hear about the advantages of the political move as the explanation for holding the meeting and for having it succeed, without any notes of threats and readiness to be blackmailed by military moves.

NRP TO DEMAND REPRESENTATION AT TALKS IF YADIN ATTENDS

TA121927Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 12 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The NRP [National Religious Party] demands that if Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin goes to the Camp David summit meeting, one of the NRP ministers must also join the delegation, as well as the chairman of the opposition. This was reported by our parliamentary correspondent Dan Raviv.

The chairman of the NRP faction, Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, told our correspondent that up to now Israeli representation at meetings of this kind has been functional--the prime minister and the foreign and defense ministers. If this composition is violated, Ben-Me'ir says, additional coalition faction representatives should be included in the delegation.

Interior Minister Burg also told our correspondent that he is examining the possibility of including additional personalities, including Shim'on Peres, if the framework of the delegation is expanded to include Professor Yadin.

DMC NOT TO DISCUSS WITHDRAWAL FROM CABINET BEFORE SUMMIT

TA131321Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Aug 78 p 5 TA

[Text] Those favoring the DMC's withdrawal from the government will not submit to the movement's council a proposal to hold a discussion on withdrawing from the coalition before the Camp David talks are over.

The proposal to withdraw was to be discussed by the council at the end of August, a few days before the summit in the United States. Those favoring a withdrawal explain their step by their desire not to give the impression that this is an attempt to hurt the negotiations about to start at the summit conference. Some of those who support the withdrawal expressed the opinion that the results of the Camp David meeting should be awaited.

LABOR PARTY MAY DISSOLVE ALINEMENT AT LOCAL LEVEL

NC130912Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 Aug 78 NC

[Text] The Labor Party might consider the dissolution of the Alinement on the municipal level. This comes in the wake of the MAPAM Party announcement that it will campaign separately for the local council elections in a number of towns, including Beersheba. This was stated by the chairman of the Municipal Department of the Labor Party, Yehuda Hashay. Members of his department raised this demand after learning that MAPAM has taken advantage of the situation created in Beersheba and has asked the Interior Ministry to make a separate campaign list for MAPAM.

DAYAN FAVORS ALTERNATIVE BODY TO SECURITY COMMITTEE

TA141319Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 14 Aug 78 p 2 TA

[By Dan Margalit, HA'AREZ correspondent]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan thinks that there is a need to have a special arrangement with the Labor Party which would enable the cabinet and a limited group of Alinement leaders to hold secret political discussions. The foreign minister believes such a body should replace the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee because deliberations held there are being leaked to the press and consequently the cabinet cannot hold secret discussions there. At the same time, the foreign minister apparently fears that the Labor Party would find it difficult to reach an agreement on establishing such a body.

Sources close to MK Abba Eban said yesterday that he has met with Mr Dayan regularly once a month for quite some time now and that the latest meeting between them was of the same nature.

Following the meetings between Dayan, Eban and Rabin, circles in the Labor Party have gained the impression that the cabinet fears the possibility that the deliberations at the Camp David summit might end in hard results as far as Israel is concerned. During the course of the talks, Eban took a position maintaining that the results of the meetings at the summit will depend on the preparations for it. If the preparations are limited, the results will be disappointing. Eban thinks that Israel should strive toward a result which would guarantee the continuation of the negotiations.

NEW SECURITY MEASURES ADOPTED FOR JERUSALEM BUSES

TA141828Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Text] As of tomorrow, policemen will be travelling on Jerusalem buses. They will be carrying out searches in an effort to prevent acts of sabotage. This is one of the recommendations of the committee for public transport security in Jerusalem buses. It was decided today to implement the recommendations.

It was also decided that starting tomorrow drivers of buses equipped with microphones will request passengers to increase their vigilance.

On certain routes buses will be used that have no seats, which will facilitate security efforts.

SHARON ASKED TO OUST BEDOUINS NEAR TEL AVIV

TA141311Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 14 Aug 78 p 8 TA

[By HA'AREZ correspondent in Dan District]

[Text] Bene Beraq Mayor Yisra'el Gottlieb has approached Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon with a demand that the green patrol be used to evacuate bedouins who have infiltrated onto public land.

In his letter, the mayor claims that the bedouins have recently infiltrated various plots of land, mainly around the industrial area near the railroad station. They set up encampments and shacks, and several factory owners in the area have filed complaints with the municipality.

Bene Beraq municipality spokesman Avraham Tennenbaum reported that the municipality has filed a legal suit concerning the illegal building.

A similar bedouin infiltration into the area occurred last year. At that time they were expelled in coordination with the nature reserves authority and the police.

MOST OF LEBANESE BATTALION AT KAWKABA HAS RETURNED NORTH

TA141753Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Our military correspondent, Roni Dani'el, reports from the north:

[Dani'el--live or recorded] Up to this hour, more than half of the Lebanese contingent that arrived at Kawkaba about 2 weeks ago has been evacuated. The evacuation began a number of days ago.

The Lebanese moved in small groups on the road leading north in a manner that could be described as camouflaged. It was feared that the terrorists would oppose them. As far as is known at this time, the Lebanese force that has been evacuated so far crossed through the terrorist barrier and continued moving north. There is a possibility that it will return to its starting base in Ablah, but a confirmed report as to its destination is still lacking. 'Adib Sa'd, the commander of the Lebanese force, did not go north with his units. He is still at Kawkaba and continues to negotiate with [south Lebanese militia commander Major] Haddad and with UNIFIL.

In the [Christian] enclave, life returned to normal today. Haddad, who does not hide his satisfaction over the developments, can now allow his men to rest. However, things are not at all clear, and it is probable that this is not yet the end of the matter.

The Syrians certainly knew of the decision to evacuate the better part of the contingent to the north, but it is not at all clear whether the Syrians decided at this stage to give up their attempts to transfer forces important to them to the border with Israel. Authoritative elements do not rule out the possibility that the Syrians will now exert heavy pressure on the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon, trying to bring about a split between them and Haddad, to weaken him, and later try to devastate the Christian enclaves. Pressure on the Shi'ites can be exerted through the Shi'ite leaders in Beirut, who generally cooperate with the Syrians and with the central Lebanese leadership.

In conclusion, of the 500 Lebanese soldiers who arrived at Kawkaba about 2 weeks ago, about 130 remain today. Most of the contingent was pulled back to the north.

In the Hasbayya area, the terrorists continue scuffling with UN troops, who credit the withdrawal of the Lebanese contingent, to no small degree, to their good offices.

From the area of Hasbayya shots can be heard from time to time, and these are fired by the terrorists. The pressure on the Christian enclaves has been removed. There it is being stressed that the firm stand of all the inhabitants is, according to them, the reason for the great success.

Roni Dani'el, on the northern border.

MINORITIES NOT ALLOWED TO VISIT RELATIVES IN S. LEBANON

TA141228Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Text] This is the second week that the IDF authorities have not allowed members of minorities of the northern region to leave for southern Lebanon to visit their relatives. Our correspondent, Ya'aqov Peri'el, learned that the authorities have decided to prohibit the visits because of the tense situation in southern Lebanon. This caused great disappointment to hundreds of inhabitants who registered for this.

NEW UN AMBASSADOR YEHUDA BLUM DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

TA140815Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Excerpts] Israel's new ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum, left for New York this morning. Professor Blem expressed regret over the argument erupting in Israel on the matter of settlements, saying that Israel's situation in the United States will very largely depend on the results of the Camp David summit.

MINISTER MODA'I TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA IN SEPTEMBER

TA131341Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Aug 78 p 2 TA

[By DAVAR economic correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yizhaq Moda'i will depart for Yugoslavia on 10 September to attend a ministerial conference on energy and scientific affairs. This will be the first visit by an Israeli minister to Yugoslavia since diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed in the wake of the 6-day war. The ministerial conference--(Minispool)--is held under the auspices of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO. The Foreign Ministry pressured Minister Moda'i into accepting the invitation to participate in the conference, especially because of its political significance. Minister Moda'i will be accompanied by a representative of the Foreign Ministry and a representative of the National Council for Research and Development.

PREPARATIONS FOR NUCLEAR POWER STATION HALTED

TA140936Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Aug 78 TA

[Text] Preparations to build a nuclear power station in Israel have been almost totally stopped. Our correspondent for economic affairs, Zevi Kessler, reports that Israel did not receive the required permits from the U.S. administration. Moreover, the United States also announced that it will not finance the construction of the station if Israel does not sign the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Therefore, it has been decided to cancel the planning for the time being. To date 170 million Israeli pounds have been invested in the establishment of the nuclear power station. The sum allocated for this in this year's budget was almost totally cut and no funds have been allocated for it for next year. The station was meant to begin operating in 1985.

Decision Still Pending

TA150924Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The director general of the Energy and Infrastructure Ministry, Yosef Vardi, says that the decision on the matter of building a nuclear power station in Israel will be made in the coming 2 weeks. Talking to our correspondent, Yosi Melman, Vardi said that the station will not begin operations until 10 years after the decision is made. In any case, the director general of the Energy and Infrastructure Ministry notes that the contacts with the United States on this matter have not been totally severed. He remarked that studies of the proposed site for the nuclear power station in Ziqim or Nizanim are continuing. The decision is being delayed because of this. Therefore, it was decided that the next nuclear power station to be constructed in Israel will use coal. The station in question is one that will begin operations in the mid-1980's.

More on Decision

TA150925Y Paris AFP in English 0843 GMT 15 Aug 78 TA

[Excerpts] Jerusalem, Aug 15 (AFP)--Israel will continue efforts to build an atomic power plant despite the lack of financial aid "promised by the United States," Energy Minister Yizhaq Moda'i said here.

He made his comment after Israeli radio reported yesterday that Washington refused to help unless Israel signed the international treaty against proliferation of nuclear weapons. Mr Moda'i confirmed that study funds had been reduced this year because of budgetary restrictions demanded by the finance minister.

The nuclear-fueled electricity generating station is tentatively planned to be built in sand dunes at Nizanim 29 kms (17 miles) south of Tel Aviv.

MK ON ECOLOGY PROBLEMS CAUSED BY HADERA POWER STATION

NC131144Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Aug 78 NC

[Text] Knesset Member Yosef Tamir says that the power station in Hadera is liable to cause an ecological catastrophe if it is operated by coal. At a press conference convened by an oversight organization of bodies dealing with the quality of life in Israel, Yosef Tamir said that the power station will endanger vast agricultural areas in the Hadera region. However, coal can be used to operate the station if a dock for the direct unloading of coal is set up in Hadera and if sulphur filters are installed. Mr Tamir says the electrostatic pollution filters which the electric company pledged to install will not solve the problem.

JNF RETRIEVES LANDS TAKEN DURING JORDANIAN REGIME

TA151236Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Aug 78 TA

[Text] The Jewish National Fund [JNF] has completed extensive action taken to reassert its ownership of lands in the territories which it (?bought) before the war of independence and which were taken away from it during the Jordanian regime. JNF tractors are now plowing 400 dunams of land in the region of 'Atarot, north of Jerusalem. The plowing is being carried out in order to establish the ownership.

The director of the JNF, Shim'on Ben-Shemesh, said that these lands were purchased by the fund in 1942 but that under the Jordanian rule they were given to Arab owners. Only after an 8-year legal struggle did the fund succeed in getting this land back. Several families were evacuated and compensated. Ben-Shemesh disclosed that over the last year the fund was also helped private landowners who were in a similar situation to get their lands back. He added that three refugee camps in the Jerusalem area were set up on JNF lands. However, for political reasons it is impossible to drive out the residents. These are lands on the Derech Bethlehem, in 'Atarot and in Gush 'Ezyon.

The JNF has also recently completed the procurement of lands for the purpose of expanding Gush 'Ezyon. These lands were bought from Arab owners and a church. In addition, lands purchased by Jews in this region before the war of independence were returned to their owners. Asked how much land the JNF has purchased in Judaea and Samaria since the 6-day war, Ben-Shemesh said he will reveal this only when peace comes.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN: RIOTS, DEMONSTRATIONS NOT UNEXPECTED

LD1411402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] The cabinet met today under Prime Minister Amuzegar and the bill on declaring martial law in Esfahan was drafted for submission to the Majlis. At the end of the meeting our correspondent spoke to Dariush Homayun, minister of information and tourism and the spokesman for the government. [begin recording]

[Homayun] The bill on martial law in Esfahan was prepared today for submission to the Majlis and the Senate. As you know, the government has the power to declare martial law in cases of emergency. However, within a week it should seek the legal approval of both houses of parliament. Consequently, the bill which was prepared today will be sent to the Majlis for the necessary action.

It was reported that martial law had been declared in Homayunshahr, but as you know Homayunshahr is part of Esfahan; so when martial law is declared in Esfahan, obviously it also applies to Homayunshahr. It was also said that martial law had been declared in Shahreza; this is not true, as there had been no request for martial law there. As for Najafabad, the situation is that the military governor of Esfahan is to submit a written request to the security council of the province, and if the request is approved by the council, the matter will be reported to the government and then it is the government which will make a decision regarding the declaration of martial law in Najafabad. In any case, as I pointed out, the matter will be submitted to the Majlis and an appropriate decision will be made in the case of Najafabad as well. In sum, as for Homayunshahr, the situation is not new; as for Shahreza, the report is not correct; and as for Najafabad, the military governor has asked the security council of the province to approve the request in order to be forwarded later to the Council of Ministers.

[Question] Is there any need to declare martial law in Shiraz?

[Answer] No, there is no need for martial law in Shiraz, as the situation does not warrant it. Obvicusly, one should bear in mind that if some demonstrations take place in a city and the local police department seeks the help of the army and the latter sends a few truckloads of troops, this does not mean that martial law has been declared. One should not suppose that the appearance of one army vehicle on the streets means the declaration of martial law.

As for the main elements in these demonstrations, these are groups which hide behind the demonstrators; their motives are entirely personal and a great majority of the demonstrators are not aware of these motives. These are small, organized groups which appear in various disguises and, as the shah pointed out, appear in various masks. As I mentioned, these groups are responsible for a great many of these demonstrations. Because they are hidden behind the demonstrators, manipulating others, naturally they are seldom arrested, for they do not take part in the demonstrations. They instigate and organize them, thus instigating the more naive elements to go to the streets to smash windows and set fire to people's private cars, public shops and institutions.

We have now arrived at a period when political freedoms and liberalization of the country's political climate are being promoted. Consequently, these riots and demonstrations are to some extent the outcome of these political freedoms. Indeed, these are not out of the ordinary and had been and will be expected. [end recording]

TROOPS IN ESFAHAN ORDERED TO RETURN TO BARRACKS

LD141145Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 14 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Following the publication of 12 earlier statements, statements 13-17 were issued today by the military governor of Esfahan and the suburbs.

The statements, expressing thanks to the people of Esfahan and the suburbs for their sincere cooperation with the military in implementing martial law--which led to restoring peace and order in the city and the suburbs--say that following these developments, heavy armored vehicles and armed units were instructed to return to their military barracks but to remain alert to counter probable future incidents.

The statements also express gratitude to Esfahani shopkeepers for reopening their shops after keeping them closed for a few days, following assurances of restoration of complete order during the month of Ramadan, in order to supply and meet the needs of the public.

Statement 16 of the military governor once again stresses that the public must complete shopping before the curfew hours begin, so that there will not be any need for arrests.

ESFAHAN GOVERNOR REPORTS MAIN RIOT INSTIGATORS ARRESTED

LD150734Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The governor of Esfahan and the suburbs has announced that the main instigators of the recent Esfahan riots have been arrested. Lieutenant General Naji, expressing thanks for the Esfahan people's extensive cooperation with the military authorities, said: It is the duty of those implementing martial law to restore order and security in the city and the suburbs and to secure the people's welfare. He added that thanks to this cooperation, order has returned to the city of Esfahan and the heavy armor units have been ordered to return to their barracks.

OVER 700 PRISONERS TO BE FREED 18 AUGUST

LD151044Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 15 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The following communique was issued by the imperial armed forces judiciary today:

On the order of his imperial majesty the shahanshah aryamehr, supreme commander in chief, on the occasion of 19 August 1978, which is the anniversary of the national uprising of 19 August 1953; in accordance with the law on the reprieve of convicts; and on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Reza Shah the Great, 62 people convicted of antistate activity and 649 people convicted of various other charges will be released from prison. The imperial order has been conveyed to the country's prisons for implementation in order for these convicts to be released on 18 August.

BANGLADESH

DACCA PAPER CALLS FOR ANNULMENT OF PEACE CORPS AGREEMENT

BK130303Y Dacca HOLIDAY in English 6 Aug 78 pp 1, 8 BK

[By Badruddin U]

[Excerpts] On July 29 Bangladesh and the United States signed an agreement in Washington for sending U.S. Peace Corps volunteers to Bangladesh. It is also reported (the BANGLADESH TIMES, July 30, 1978) that in a personal letter sent in last December, President Carter had expressed his pleasure that the Peace Corps had been invited to Bangladesh. It is understood from U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale's proclamation for the occasion that President Carter took a "personal interest and a direct role" in the discussions that led to the signing of the agreement.

So the U.S. Peace Corps is now back in Bangladesh. The Peace Corps volunteers are going to begin their work in various parts of this country and thus, in the language of U.S. Vice-President Mondale, to "represent the best instincts of the American people."

In fact, in spite of all the deceptive and rotten talk about the "best instincts of the American people" the main purpose of revival of this program is espionage and intelligence work in Bangladesh, particularly in the rural areas.

Viewed in this context the work of the Peace Corps volunteers will not represent the best instincts of the American people but that of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the United States.

It appears that the Peace Corps program is being revived in this country on the initiative and invitation of the Bangladesh Government. We know how these "invitations" are manipulated by imperialists from countries which depend on them for "aid" of various descriptions and categories.

But still the fact remains that formally the invitation was extended to the U.S. Government by the Government of Bangladesh for the revival of the Peace Corps program. And the government of President Ziaur Rahman has not come forward with any explanation or "good reasons" for extending the abovementioned invitation to the U.S. Government. This explanation was quite imperative particularly in view of the fact that our own skilled personnel are being indiscriminately allowed by the government to leave the country and serve other nations resulting in a dangerous drainage of human resources.

U.S. Vice-President Mondale has said in his proclamation, "I share with the president the hope that with the signing of this country agreement, the Peace Corps and the Government of Bangladesh will work together with common purpose and cause in helping to meet the basic needs and aspirations of the people of Bangladesh."

Thus, from the American side we learn that the Peace Corps program is being re-introduced in Bangladesh "to meet the basic needs and aspirations" of the people of this country. And to achieve this "common purpose and cause" the U.S. Peace Corps and the Government of Bangladesh will work together. Very fine indeed!

We do not want to sow the seed of any doubt in the minds of our people about the joint and coordinated work of the U.S. Peace Corps and the Government of Bangladesh to achieve the "common purpose and cause." But we may very legitimately raise questions here about the "basic needs and aspirations" of the people of our country. What are they? And in what manner can imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, work to meet such basic needs and aspirations?

The basic needs of our people, like any other people, are quite simple. They are three square meals a day, modest living quarters, clothing and health and sanitary facilities, education and recreation, and they aspire to meet these basic needs by their own efforts and without any relation of dependence with any other nation.

The return of the U.S. Peace Corps in Bangladesh is a logical outcome of the policy which is being pursued by the established government of this country. It is a policy which is making Bangladesh increasingly dependent on and subservient to imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, and creating a condition in which the problem of fulfillment of the basic needs of the people can never be solved within the existing political framework.

The Peace Corps volunteers are being brought back to our country ostensibly for "meeting the basic needs and aspirations" of the people but really for spreading the intelligence network of the U.S. Government. As such they will work in close collaboration with the C.I.A. and promote the interests not of the people of Bangladesh but of U.S. monopoly capital.

Already various sections of our countrymen have raised their voice of protest against the decision of the Government of Bangladesh to "invite" and to bring back a notorious U.S. agency like the Peace Corps. Actually, these protestations must be given the shape of a movement of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces for the annulment of the agreement which was signed on July 29 between the Governments of Bangladesh and the United States.

Awami Party Raps Agreement

BK1313372 Dacca SANGBAD in Bengali 5 Aug 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Abu Naser Khan Bhashani, convener of the National Awami Party (Naser Group), has described the agreement on using the services of the Peace Corps in Bangladesh as an "agreement of slavery." He said that with the implementation of the agreement, Bangladesh will be turned into a platform for imperialist conspiracy. He also alleged that this agreement has been concluded with the intent of changing Bangladesh into a colony of U.S. imperialism.

Abu Naser Khan said this when addressing a public meeting on Friday [4 August] afternoon at the Baitul Muharram premises. He warned the government that the late public leader, Maulana Bhashani, had struggled throughout his life against imperialism, and the millions of people who are his successors will resist at any cost--even with their own lives if the need arises--the entry of the CIA into Bangladesh and the conspiracy against its independence.

The meeting, which was presided over by Naser Khan, was also addressed by other leaders. Referring to Mashiur Rahman [senior minister of the cabinet] and Kazi Jafar [minister of education], he said that if they are the genuine heirs of Maulana Bhashani, then they should force the government to repeal the agreement. Otherwise, they should leave their posts and return to the ranks of the people. Never in his life did Maulana Bhashani compromise with imperialism. Wherever the Peace Corps--the CIA's agent--has gone, it has engaged itself in antinational activities.

Naser Khan said: We have crushed the slavery of Rawalpindi and Delhi, and today we have to save the nation from U.S. slavery, even at the cost of our lives.

INDIA

VAJPAYEE INTERVIEWED PRIOR TO DEPARTURE FOR JAPAN

BK141045Y Delhi ISI in English 0828 GMT 14 Aug 78 BK

[Text of interview of Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on evening of 13 August with Japanese correspondents in New Delhi]

[Text] Following is the text of the interview which Foreign Minister Vajpayee gave to the Japanese correspondents stationed in New Delhi before his departure for Japan.

Question: Relations between Japan and India in the context of world power politics. Japan is now negotiating a peace treaty with China. In these negotiations the question of hegemony is an important factor. The question of hegemony has also arisen in the nonaligned foreign ministers conference in Belgrade. What are the prospects of peace and security in Asia, including India, when general questions of hegemony have emerged in Southeast Asia?

Answer: We attach very high importance to our relations with Japan. As you know, in the very first major policy statement which I made in the Parliament after taking over as the foreign minister, I had placed special emphasis on the evolution of a closer rapport with your dynamic country.

Our cultural and spiritual links go back to ancient times and were reinforced by the spreading light of Buddhism. In the modern period, Japan's rapid rise as a world power from the end of the last century was a source of great inspiration to other Asian societies including India. Japan's economic miracle of the [past] 3 decades evokes admiration in us.

Independent India was the first Asian country to sign a peace treaty with Japan--a peace treaty embodying our conviction that Japan should be restored to an honoured place in the international community.

In the subsequent decades, the relations between India and Japan have grown and today cover cooperation in the economic, commercial, scientific, technological, agricultural and cultural fields. I am happy to say that the relations of India and Japan are free from misunderstandings or differences.

Of course, there is always scope for further deepening of cooperation between our two countries to our mutual advantage. The two sides have constantly to explore new areas, and I am confident that my forthcoming visit to your country will contribute to this process.

In the political field, India and Japan are both Asian countries with a shared interest in a peaceful evolution, furtherstabilisation and greater economic prosperity of this region.

It is true that the issue of all kinds of foreign domination was intensively discussed at the recent nonaligned foreign ministers conference in Belgrade. I believethat the following relevant extract of the declaration of the conference accurately reflects the views of the nonaligned movement on this subject:

"As an independent, vital force the movement has given its wholehearted commitment to the struggle against imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism, exploitation, power politics and all forms of foreign domination and hegemony--in other words, the rejection of any form of subjugation, dependence, interference or pressure be it economic, political or military.

The movement has made a vital contribution to the establishment of equitable relations among all the countries and people and to the creation of a world of interdependence, peace, security, progress and cooperation. The basic trend of our time is the aspiration of peoples and countries towards attaining and consolidating independence, and this cannot be reversed.

Question: Relations between India and China and India and Russia--vis-a-vis relations between China and Russia. [What is the] effect on India of Sino-Russ[illegible]relations?

Answer: We have excellent relations with the Soviet Union and I have no doubt that they will continue to gather strength. We have found the Soviet Union to be a reliable friend who has given us valuable support.

As far as China is concerned, we are endeavouring to normalise our relations on the basis of the five principles. We want to build up beneficial bilateral relations with China as is appropriate between two large Asian neighbouring countries. Contacts are already taking place in diverse fields to the mutual benefits of our two peoples.

We see no reason why there should be any impact of our relations with one country on our relations with the other. I have tried to clarify in all my dealings with my counterparts and in public that we do not regard our bilateral relations with any country as something that should affect the development of relations with any other country.

Question: India has border problems with China. Japan has a somewhat similar problem with Russia in respect of the northern islands. How are the prospects of a peaceful solution of these border issues? Could they give rise to conflicts?

Answer: It would not be proper for me to make any comment on the problems that may exist between Japan and the Soviet Union. We hope that the relations between the two countries would continue to develop in a manner that would contribute to peace and stability in the region.

As far as the border problem between India and China is concerned, we have made it clear that we wish to resolve it peacefully and through negotiations. We certainly have no intention of using force in support of our case. If, as we believe they do, the Chinese leaders have a similar approach, then there is no reason why this or any other issue between India and China should not be resolved by peaceful bilateral negotiations.

Question: [What is] the future of the nonaligned movement, especially in view of the Belgrade conference that showed up several conflicts?

Answer: It is true that the Belgrade conference took place at a time when sharp differences and even conflicts have emerged between some of the nonaligned countries. I am happy to say that the conference did not make any effort to avoid the problems confronting it but faced them squarely and made a sincere effort to find means of solving them. A special appeal was addressed to countries involved in mutual disputes to reach peaceful settlements primarily by bilateral means. In addition, the possibility of establishing informal ad hoc groups for providing good offices to parties to the disputes should they so desire was also examined and recommended to the parties directly concerned.

The Belgrade conference was able to profit from the excellent work done earlier by the OAU Khartoum summit. Particular note was taken of the OAU summit's rejection of all attempts at involving Africa in the cold war politics and its condemnation of any foreign interference in the internal affairs of the African states.

The Belgrade conference has given us renewed confidence in the future of the nonaligned movement. You will see in the declaration which was unanimously adopted in the conference a vivid reaffirmation of the determination of the nonaligned countries to work in unity in the task of restructuring the world economic and political order and promoting mutual cooperation based on collective self-reliance.

Question: [What about the] present political situation in India and in the Indian Subcontinent?

Answer: The Japanese correspondents have been keenly observing the political process in India and I am certain that their despatches are well informed and incisive. They would have observed that the restoration of democracy in India is unqualified--that Parliament is functioning vigorously, the press is free to report and comment and the public enjoys civil liberties and the protection of the law.

Much has been made of the differences in the Janata Party. Of course there are some differences. We do not claim to be a monolithic party. But there is a basic commitment to democratic functioning to which such differences are subservient. I am sure my Japanese friends will have a sound appreciation of this as they have experience of how their parties also function as an effective team despite different views on specific matters.

As far as the situation in the subcontinent is concerned, I am happy to say that India's relations with her neighbours are in a better shape than ever before. We inherited many problems, and perhaps others will arise in the future. The important thing is the frame of mind in which these questions are tackled. I think we have succeeded in conveying to our neighbours our sincere desire to solve all outstanding issues through friendly discussions on the basis of respect, trust and mutual benefit. A number of outstanding problems have already been resolved in this spirit. We look forward to further growth in these relations and cooperation in all fields, including economic and cultural, and we are confident that in the not so distant future the Indian Subcontinent will be cited as an example of regional cooperation and good neighbourly ties.

PRESIDENT REDDY ADDRESSES NATION 14 AUGUST

BK141529 [Editorial Report BK] Delhi Domestic Service in English at 1445 GMT on 14 August carries a 13-minute recorded address to the nation by President Sanjiva Reddy on the eve of Indian independence day.

After greeting his countrymen, President Reddy says: "I want to speak to you tonight not only of our achievements and aspirations, but also the unfulfilled tasks and tormenting differences casting their ominous shadows on our national life." The president then stresses the need for stability to sustain the tempo of development activity and says: "The country stands today at the critical crossroads of history and any false turn could prove ruinous for the nation."

President Reddy continues: "In a democracy there is always a place for honest differences. The inherent right of dissent must not, however, be carried to the point of obstructing the democratic processes, blocking the proceedings of legislators, carrying controversies to the streets or indulging in the politics of denunciation and manipulation." The president then stresses the need to keep public welfare above narrow personal gains or party affiliations.

Turning to the problems facing the country, President Reddy mentions poverty and the widening gap between poor and rich as the main problems to be solved. President Reddy says: "We have to forge ahead with the well-conceived, need-oriented and strictly time-bound programs for insuring socioeconomic justice for all." The president then refers in this connection to the need to implement land reforms strictly and speedily and to provide necessary agricultural implements to small and marginal farmers.

The president says: "In a developing economy like ours, the oligarc'. of a few families controlling big industrial empires and wielding enormous money power poses a big threat to the country's political system despite distorting its socioeconomic base." President Reddy then appeals for the devising of ways to control the concentration of wealth in a few hands and says: "We must create more national wealth through a balanced development of agriculture and industrial sectors for marching forward to new frontiers of true equality and prosperity for all sections of our people."

Warning people to be aware of "antisocial and antinational elements" who are deliberately seeking to deny law-abiding people their inherent right to safety of life and property, Reddy says: "This is an unfortunate trend against which all of us need to be vigilant."

About his role as the constitutional head, President Reddy says: "My one and only concern as president is the welfare of the nation and promotion of the well-being of all sections of the people through orderly progress and social justice." Continuing, the president says: "It is my duty as president to not only preserve, protect and defend the constitution, but also to assist the government in the pursuit of the larger national interest."

The president than urges his countrymen to live with austerity and simplicity.

President Reddy then refers to recent floods in different parts of the country and pays tribute to the armed forces for helping people and alleviating their suffering.

JANATA PARTY GENERAL SECRETARY LIMAYE RESIGNS

BK150855Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0535 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, Aug 15 (AFP)--The general secretary of India's ruling Janata Party, Madhu Limaye, has resigned from his post because of internal differences within the party, it was reported here today.

Mr Limaye, a prominent socialist leader, was said to have objected to the "unbending" attitude of Prime Minister Morarji Desai towards a compromise on his quarrel with former Home Minister Charan Singh.

Mr Limaye has been trying, along with other party "peace-makers," to bring about a rapproachement between Mr Desai and Mr Singh but without success. He is understood to have informed Mr Desai, in a letter, that he did not consider it proper for Mr Desai to have stated in the Upper House of Parliament last week that he would take Mr Singh back into the cabinet only if he withdrew his corruption charges against members of the government.

Press reports said Mr Limaye was also exerting pressure on George Fernandes, socialist leader and industry minister, to quit the cabinet.

Resignation Denied by Party Chief

BK150859Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, said in New Delhi today that he has not received any letter of resignation from the party general secretary, Mr Madhu Limaye, as reported in a section of the press. He told the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent that even if such a resignation is sent to him he will not accept it.

DESAI DETERMINED TO ENFORCE JANATA DISCIPLINE

BK150857Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 15 Aug 78 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Aug 15 (AFP)--Prime Minister Morarji Desai today stressed his determination to enforce discipline within India's ruling Janata Party and asserted that he would not compromise with anyone.

Mr Desai was speaking after the party's secretary general, Madhu Limaye, resigned because of what sources said was his objection to Mr Desai's "unbending" attitude towards his former home minister, Charan Singh.

SRI LANKA

FORMER JUSTICE MINISTRY SECRETARY DENIED TRAVEL ABROAD

OW111945Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1911 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, Aug 11 (AFP)--A presidential commission inquiring into alleged misdeeds of the previous government today refused permission for a former Justice Ministry secretary to leave the country.

Mr Nihal Jayewickreme, the former Justice Ministry secretary, appeared before the commission supported by counsel and sought permission to go to the London University to do research on human rights. The commission turned down the appeal saying that he might be required to appear before it.

Mr Jayewickreme is among eight persons whose passports were impounded by the government two days ago because they might be called by the commission in connection with the inquiry.

Senior State Prosecuting Counsel C. De Zosa making his submission before the commission has accused Mr Jayewickreme of serious abuses of power along with the former justice minister, Felix Dias Bandaranaike, during the seven-year rule of former Prime Minister Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

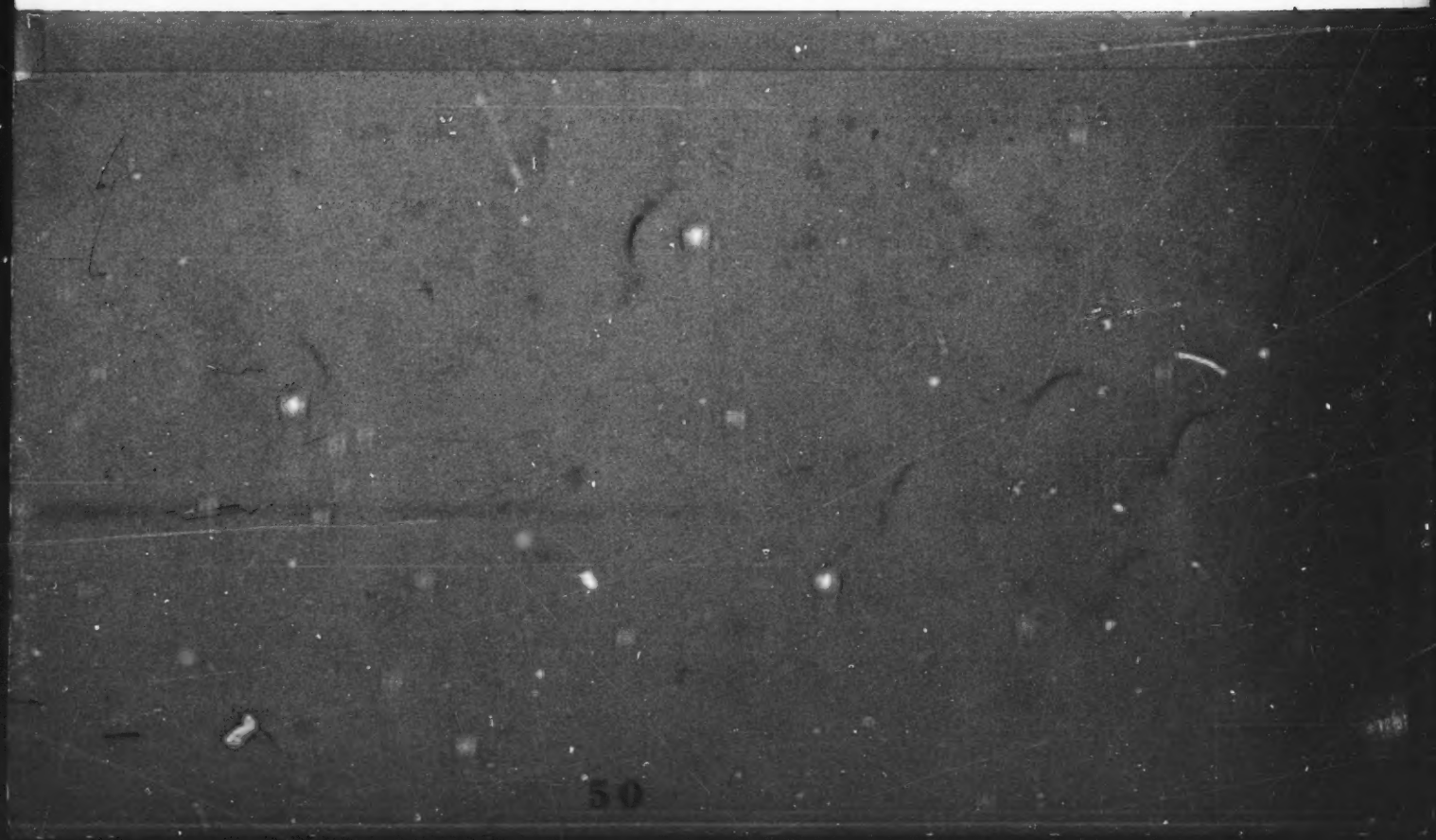
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151


50